

7C 4444.6

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.



Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1935.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

BRIGHTON.
THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 130, NORTH STREET.

1936.

COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF
BRIGHTON.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

BRIGHTON :

The Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., 130, North Street.—Z6817.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28955420>

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS,
BRIGHTON.

May, 1936.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1935. The body of the report is largely occupied by statistics and tables which are required annually by the Ministry of Health. For that reason the report is rather a record to be consulted by those interested in particular subjects than for the cursory reader.

HOUSING.

(a) *Slum Clearance.*

During the year public enquiries were held with regard to eighteen areas containing 166 houses, and seven new unhealthy areas containing 210 houses were represented; in addition 10 converted railway carriages and one other house were represented individually, which brings the total houses represented since 1921 to 1,059 houses (1 in 24 separate dwellings, Census 1921).

Last year I criticised at some length the shortsightedness of the re-housing policy of the Ministry of Health in so far as, in my opinion, it encouraged the sacrifice of healthiness to cheapness in dwellings which will last at least 100 years. For instance, in order to save £4 4s. 0d. a house the wall-plates of the Manor Farm houses were lowered one foot, thus interfering for all time with the lighting and ventilation of the bedrooms on that estate. This cannot even rank as a penny wise policy as the saving in rent is only $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a week. The same policy is being continued at East Moulsecomb.

(b) *Overcrowding.*

During 1935 the preliminary housing survey was put in hand and the results are reported in Appendix III. If the local Authorities, as required by the Act, provide sufficiently large houses for all overcrowded families in reasonable proximity to their place of work and at a rent suitable to their means, a new era with regard to housing will have opened; the cost will be heavy, but the gain in health and comfort will make it well worth while.

FEEDING.

Whilst good housing is of first importance, a well-balanced and sufficient diet is of even greater importance from the health point of view; fortunately a start has been made to tackle the problem by the supply of milk in schools at reduced rates and more radical steps are likely in the future.

It is disappointing that our Government, interested as they are in the proper feeding of the people, should permit misleading advertisements to be continued regarding alcoholic drinks. This matter is dealt with in Appendix V.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

On November 1st, 1935, the Sick Wards of the Poor Law Hospital were appropriated and now constitute the "Municipal Hospital." Up to the above date, everyone admitted to the Sick Wards was admitted because he was destitute. It is true that his destitution might be due only to his inability to obtain proper medical and nursing attendance, nevertheless he was classed as destitute and had to be relieved by the Public Assistance Committee. In appropriating the Sick Wards of the Poor Law Institution the Council have undertaken further responsibility, in so far as it is now more definitely their duty to see to it that there is always a sufficiency of hospital accommodation to meet the needs of Brighton residents. This should be done not only by extensions of the Municipal Hospital as required but by collaboration with the Voluntary Hospitals.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I am glad to be able to report that our methods of dealing with scarlet fever and measles adopted some years ago have now been tried out with success, and have resulted as shewn in Appendix IV. :—

- (a) *as to scarlet fever isolation*, in the saving of over £1,000 a year in hospital costs in each of the last four years and the capital cost of a ward for the nursing of orthopaedic cases ;
- (b) *as to the exclusion of measles contacts*, in the prevention of any serious drop in school attendance with a consequent reduction in school attendance grants. As was the case with disinfection, our procedure is being adopted by other authorities and no doubt will become general.

A comparative statement of the net expenditure per head of the population in the eighty-three County Boroughs shews that Brighton spends only two-thirds of the average on Infectious Disease, Maternity and Child Welfare and its School Medical Service. I attribute the low cost of Infectious Disease partly to our refusal to follow orthodox routine when it appears useless in maintaining or improving public health, but more particularly being first in the field in pioneer work, examples of which are set out above.

I am,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Statistical	8
Notifications of Infectious Diseases	9
Vaccination	10
Diphtheria, Measles, Etc.	10—11
The Sanatorium (admissions and discharges)	11
Municipal Laboratory (tabular statement of work)	12
Hospital Accommodation (voluntary and municipal)	13—14
TUBERCULOSIS	15—18
Orthopaedic Scheme	19
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	19—23
Infant Life Protection	23
Contraceptive Clinic	23
VENEREAL DISEASE	24—26
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	27—29
HOUSING	30—32
FOOD, ETC.	33—40
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND SHOPS	41—45
TABLES	46—57
APPENDIX I.—Clinics for nervous disorders	58
II.—Rheumatism Clinic	59
III.—Report on Overcrowding Survey under Housing Act, 1935	60—69
IV.—Notes regarding Scarlet Fever and Measles... ..	70—73
V.—Palpable scientific untruths <i>re</i> alcohol	74

School Report follows.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Health Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR HONE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR DENNE).

ALDERMAN BLACK.

„ BURBERRY.

„ MISS HARDY.

„ MAJOR.

COUNCILLOR MISS CROOKENDEN.

„ DUDENEY.

COUNCILLOR SIR CHARLES
GREY, BART.

„ LARKIN.

„ W. MARSH.

„ TALBOT NANSON.

„ RADFORD.

„ MISS STRINGER.

Children's Care Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR COOKE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR DENNE).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
(COUNCILLOR MISS STRINGER).

ALDERMAN B. N. SOUTHALL.

COUNCILLOR MISS CROOKENDEN.

„ HONE.

COUNCILLOR HUGGETT.

„ ROBBINS.

MR. G. BOSSON.

MR. A. W. FEREDAY.

MISS R. E. HASTINGS.

MISS E. L. PICKWORTH.

Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR W. MARSH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR DENNE).

ALDERMAN BLACK.

COUNCILLOR MISS CROOKENDEN.

COUNCILLOR HONE.

„ LARKIN.

MR. C. CASHMAN.

MISS E. MUNRO RITCHIE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

on 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

1.—MEDICAL.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy.
 A. NEVILLE COX, M.D., M.R.C.P., Tuberculosis Officer.
 Miss M. F. BIGNOLD, M.B., Ch.B., Maternity and Child Welfare.
 F. H. LAWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Venereal Disease Clinic (part-time).
 C. F. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Senior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.
 A. L. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., Junior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.

Municipal Hospital.

S. J. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.
 L. M. PARK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Resident Assistant Medical Officer.
 A. G. B. FENWICK, L.M.S.S.A., Junior Resident Assistant.
 H. J. McCURRICH, M.S., F.R.C.S., Consulting Visiting Surgeon.
 C. GUY WHORLOW, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.M.R. and E., Radiologist (part-time).
 E. V. OULTON, M.B., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
 Miss D. CAREW HUNT, M.D., B.S., Anaesthetist (part-time).
 R. WHITTINGTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., Physician.
 D. A. CROW, M.B., Ch.B., Aural Surgeon.
 J. H. TWISTON DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., Dermatologist.
 Mrs. LILIAS M. JEFFRIES, M.D., B.S., Gynaecologist.

} Consultants.

Public Vaccinators.

J. H. VANCE, M.B., B.Ch. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

District Poor Law Medical Officers.

C. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. T. A. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.
 D. L. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

2.—OTHERS.

B. A. HOLMES-SIEDLE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Dental Surgeon at Municipal Hospital (part-time).
 S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C., D.S.C., Public Analyst (part-time).
 A. H. HOLT, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 R. W. GRUTCHFIELD, Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.
 C. E. GREENFIELD, Superintendent of Public Abattoir and Food Inspector.
 R. S. CROSS, Inspector under Factory and Workshops Acts and Shops Acts.
 J. BAKER, Infectious Disease Visitor.
 A. J. FRANKS, A. J. TAYLOR, K. J. GUTTERIDGE, A. J. MORTIMER, J. F. HAYHURST, J. ASHMORE, J. C. FEARON, District Sanitary Inspectors.
 Miss M. M. SPENCER, Matron, Borough Sanatorium.
 F. G. S. BRAMWELL, Vaccination Officer (part-time).
 Misses A. E. WHYTE, F. M. LOGIE, F. E. HAYES, A. CORRELL, W. L. ANDERSON, H. M. NIXON, Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Officers.
 Miss A. EDDY, Health Visitor, Infant Life Protection Officer and part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.
 Miss F. L. GRAY, Tuberculosis Visitor.

STATISTICAL.

Population for 1935—147,800.*

Area—12,565 acres.

Number of inhabited houses Dec. 1935 (Rate Books), 37,263.

Rateable Value—£1,787,709. Penny rate = £6,940.

Marriages, 1,288.

Live Births, 1,980 { legitimate, 1,822. Birth Rate, 13·40 per 1,000 population
illegitimate, 158 or 8·0 per cent. of the total.

Inward transfers 77 ; outward transfers, 355 (allowed for in above figures).

Still Births, 65. Males 34, females 31; rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 32.

Deaths, 2,037. Crude Death Rate, 13·78 per 1,000 population ; comparability factor = ·82 ; adjusted Death Rate, 11·30.

Inward transfers, 152 ; outward transfers, 372 (allowed for).

Excess of Deaths over Births ... 57.

		Sepsis.	Others	Total.
Childbirth deaths ...	{ Actual Number ...	5	4	9
	{ Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ...	2·4	2·0	4·4
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Deaths of Infants ...	{ Actual Number ...	97	16	113
	{ Rate per 1,000 live births ...	53	101	57

Deaths from Measles, —. Whooping Cough, 7. Diarrhoea (under 2), 21.

.—Deaths in Brighton Hospitals :—

	Residents.	Non-Residents.
Royal Sussex County Hospital	122	158
Royal Alexandra Hospital	30	54
Throat and Ear Hospital	3	1
Sussex Eye Hospital	—	2
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital ...	13	23
New Sussex Hospital for Women	14	16
Sanatorium {	Pulmonary Tubercle	—
	Other Tubercle	—
	Other Diseases	8
Brighton Municipal Hospital and Poor Law Institution	660	22

B.—Deaths of residents in outside Institutions :—

Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital	38
Other Mental Hospitals	3
Other Hospitals and Institutions	28

Total deaths of residents in Institutions, 938 or 46 per cent.

Transferable Deaths in Private Houses and Nursing Homes { Residents dying away from Brighton, 83.
Deaths of Visitors to Brighton, 88.

*Registrar General's estimated figure.

Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1935.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Notification per 1000.		Age Incidence.									No. Removed to Isolation Hospital.	No. of Deaths during the Year.	
		Brighton.	England and Wales.	Age Incidence.											
				Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.			55 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox	...	1.93	1.60	3	59	122	53	18	9	12	6	3	—	283	7
Diphtheria	...	2.04	2.96	1	64	151	38	14	11	13	5	5	—	118	3
Scarlet Fever	...	0.02	0.04	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	0.43	0.42	—	2	1	2	5	2	4	10	11	15	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	3	—	—	1	3
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	15	6	—	—	7	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poli-Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	132	—	8	11	7	10	7	12	17	—	13	8	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	See	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Vaccination.

Vaccination of children whose births were registered during year ended 31st December, 1934 :—

Number of births registered	...	...	...	...	2189
Successfully vaccinated (26 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	574
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	...	7
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection were received	...	...	...	...	1560
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	95
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	...	...	7
Removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	...	...	...	...	60
Removed to places unknown	...	...	...	...	86
Not accounted for	...	...	...	...	5
Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during year ended 31st December, 1935	...	...	...	...	732
Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during year ended 31st December, 1935	...	...	...	...	1358
Number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates during year ended 30th September, 1935 :—					
Primary vaccinations of persons—					
Under 1 year of age	...	357	} 427		
1 year and upwards	...	70			
Re-vaccinations	...	...	2		

Vaccinations under P.H. (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917—
Nil.

During the year, proceedings were taken under Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in one case. An order was made for the child to be vaccinated within fourteen days ; the order was obeyed.

Diphtheria.—Extent of immunizations against Diphtheria.

At Sanatorium :—Children inpatients	...	...	...	14
Nursing staff	...	...	...	28
In connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—				
School children (173) and under five (156)	...	...	...	329
At Residential Schools	...	...	...	91

Seven deaths occurred from diphtheria in Brighton, giving a percentage mortality of 2·5.

136,000 units of antitoxin were given by the Health Department to eight doctors for administration to sixteen necessitous patients.

Scarlet Fever Return Cases.—After the return home from the Fever Hospital of five patients, further members of their families were infected ; as 118 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases is 4·2. In addition, there was one home return case, giving a percentage of 0·5.

Measles.—During 1935 there were 411 known cases, among whom there were no deaths. Their ages will be given in the report for 1936 ; also see Appendix IV for particulars of the 1935-36 epidemic.

For School closure see School Report page 18.

Whooping Cough.

517 cases were visited in 204 houses ; 7 deaths occurred.

Home Nursing.

394 visits were made by the Queen's Nurses to 38 cases of measles and 61 visits to 4 cases of whooping cough.

Scabies and Verminous Cases.

The following were treated at the Brighton Poor Law Institution :—83 cases of scabies and 63 verminous cases, of whom 7 were cleansed under the P.H. Act, 1925.

THE SANATORIUM.

Number of Patients	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases:—															Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia.	Acute Anterior-poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles and German Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Orthopaedic (Not T.B.).	Kept in after operations for Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Diseases.	
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1934	31	—	46	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	42	10	1	—	2	140
Admitted in 1935	164	1	361	16	6	2	—	12	2	—	81	17	7	193	19	881
Total number treated 1935	195	1	407	21	9	2	—	12	2	—	123	27	8	193	21	1021
Discharged in 1935	176	—	355	17	5	2	—	8	2	—	82	15	7	193	20	882
Died in 1935	2	1	*10	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	13	†2	—	—	‡1	35
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935	17	—	42	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	28	10	1	—	—	104
Total Weeks	1110	4	2356	101	185	11	—	28	13	—	1965	542	167	29	51	6562
Average stay in weeks ...	6·5	4·0	6·5	5·6	31	5·5	—	2·5	6·5	—	22	32	24	1 day	2·5	7·3

*One death due to broncho-pneumonia.

†One death due to gastric ulcer.

‡Died from basal meningitis.

Eight of the total deaths were of patients admitted from outside districts, not returnable to Brighton.

Of the admissions, 3 cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria and 16 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium Staff ; there were 3 soldiers admitted, one a case of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Twenty-seven patients suffering from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 8 from puerperal fever or pyrexia, 1 from enteric fever, 1 from measles, and 1 from another disease, were admitted from districts outside Brighton.

LABORATORY REPORT.

Swabs sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No Growth.	Total.
General Practitioners ...	196	1009	7	—	1212
Hospitals	138	458	3	—	599
Medical Officer of Health...	258	1227	—	—	1485
School Medical Officer ...	39	129	—	—	168

Sanatorium Swabs :—

Admission Diphtheria ...	281	185	—	—	466
Convalescent Diphtheria ...	750	2375	—	—	3125
Admission Scarlet Fever ...	25	253	—	—	278
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	256	952	—	—	1208

Sputa sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
General Practitioners	43	199	242
Hospitals	58	132	190
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	21	99	120
Sanatorium	118	108	226

Examination of spinal fluid :—

	Tubercle.	Meningococci.	Negative.	Total.
Sanatorium In-patients ...	1	1	1	3

*Blood Specimens, Widal's Reaction :—**

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From Borough	—	1	1
From Sanatorium	2	2	4

Puerperal Fever :—

	Contaminations.	Positive.†	Negative.	Total.
Blood cultures	—	2	1	3
Cervical swabs	—	5	1	6

Hairs examined for Tinea :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From School Clinic	1	1	2
From Infant Welfare Department	16	7	23

Bacteriological Examinations of Sources of Water Supply :—

Falmer, 12 ; Goldstone, 23 ; Mile Oak, 12 ; Patcham, 12 ; Shoreham, 36 ;
Balsdean, 8.

Other Bacteriological Examinations of Waters :—14.

Total number of examinations for year :—9,443.

*Includes bacillus typhosus, Para A, B, and the bacillus abortus ; 4 of the
5 specimens tested for bacillus abortus proved negative.

†Refers to Streptococcus Haemolyticus.

POOR LAW OUT-RELIEF.

The amount of out-relief administered for the year in the County Borough was £40,802.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.				No. of In-patients treated in 1935.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1935.	
	Surgical	Medical	Gynaecological.	Total		No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients, see p. 24)	No. of Attendances
(a) Voluntary	M. F.	M. F.					
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	94 69 Children 17	35 34 Children 9	14	272	3946	18622§	125176§
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children)	15 17 Infants either sex 26	15 18	— 10 Isolation	101	1205	2598	17566
New Sussex Hospital for Women ...	25 Private Wards (S.&M.) Convalescent (S.&M.)	15	— 13 7	60	822	4489	24366
Sussex Eye Hospital	8 8 Children (S. & M.) Private Wards (S.&M.)	8 8	— 6 10	48	552	3976	18223
Throat and Ear Hospital ...	32	—	—	32	1049	2336	4339
*Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...	20 Maternity 6 Isolation		11	37	Maternity 473 Gynaecological 236	1271	4911
(b) Municipal							
The Municipal Hospital ...	Men 154	Women 258	Children 40	452	3282 admissions.	473††	5290††
The Fever Hospital† ...		185		185	828‡	—	—
The Smallpox Hospital ...		14		14	—	—	—

* Beds reserved for Brighton midwifery patients.

† Sanatorium included in Fever Hospital, 97 beds being reserved for tuberculosis of all forms.

‡ Excluding patients kept in after operations for tonsils and adenoids.

§ In accordance with instructions contained in the new Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts and Statistics issued by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, these figures include casualties and other cases seen in the casualty and Special Departments.

†† Only post-hospital treatment given, except that at times patients are X-rayed as a diagnostic procedure which may avoid admission to hospital.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

On the 1st November, 1935, Blocks C, D, E and F and certain other buildings and land of the Public Assistance Institution, Elm Grove, were appropriated for use as "The Brighton Municipal Hospital" under the control of the Health Committee of the Council. The Blocks appropriated are for the treatment of acute and chronic sick. The chronic infirm and mental cases continue to be accommodated in the adjacent Blocks forming the Public Assistance Institution.

Table shewing the classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1935 :—

Classification of Wards.		No. of Wards.	BEDS.							
			MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (Under 16 years)		TOTAL.	
			Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical	...	10	73	76	39	39	—	—	112	115
Surgical	...	9	33	29	68	48	—	—	101	77
Chronic Sick	...	17	41	21	109	107	—	—	150	128
Children	...	4	—	—	—	—	34	25	34	25
Venereal	...	Not specially reserved								
Tuberculosis	...	2	7	4	7	6	—	—	14	10
Isolation	...	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Maternity	...	2	—	—	35	28	—	—	35	28
TOTAL	...	45	154	130	258	228	40	25	452	383

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1935.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000	Number of new cases.	New cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifi- cations.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	97	65·63	152	102·84	29
Other forms Tuberculosis	11	7·44	46	31·12	3
All forms Tuberculosis ...	108	73·07	198	133·96	32

Summary of notifications :—

(0-1) (1-5) &c.	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations.
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65+	Total	
<i>Pulmonary</i>													
Males ...	—	1	2	1	3	8	6	9	18	9	4	61	83
Females ...	—	—	1	5	6	8	22	13	5	6	4	70	77
<i>Other</i>													
Males ...	—	4	6	3	3	3	4	1	—	—	1	25	28
Females ...	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	18	18

In addition, 21 pulmonary and 3 other new cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

Age Periods.					New Cases				Deaths			
					Pulmonary		Other.		Pulmonary		Other.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1-4 ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	4	5	—	—	2	1
5-9 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	4	1	1	2	1
10-14 ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	4	—	2	—	—
15-19 ...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	3	1	1	1	1
20-24 ...	...	...	...	...	10	9	3	1	5	3	1	—
25-34 ...	...	...	...	...	10	24	4	2	5	13	—	—
35-44 ...	...	...	...	...	12	18	1	1	9	9	—	1
45-54 ...	...	...	...	...	19	6	—	—	18	2	—	—
55-64 ...	...	...	...	...	9	7	—	—	12	8	1	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	—	6	1	—	—
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	71	81	25	21	57	40	7	4

Of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 males and 11 females were affected before they came to Brighton. Imported cases, 14·1 per cent. males; 13·6 per cent. females; total, 13·8 per cent. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis are no males and 3 females (14·3 per cent.); total, 6·5 per cent.

Fifty-five of the total of 108 deaths occurred in the following public institutions and hospitals :—

Municipal Hospital, 35 ; Sanatorium, 14 ; Royal Sussex County Hospital, 2 ; Royal Alexandra Hospital, 3 ; Eversfield Chest Hospital, 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been found to be necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

DISPENSARY.

Some particulars of the work carried out at the Dispensary :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer :—

New cases examined	...	...	...	...	354
Old cases re-examined	...	...	...	...	1206
*X-ray examinations	...	...	...	...	47
Larynx examinations	...	...	...	...	88

Results of Clinical Examinations in connection with Dispensary :—

DIAGNOSIS AS TO TUBERCLE.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.
Pulmonary	44	451	60	619	4	39	108	1109
Non-pulmonary	3	9	6	12	4	24	13	45
Not tuberculous	37	16	47	30	57	34	141	80
Doubtful, for further observation	40	25	37	40	15	42	92	107
Total Examinations ...	124	501	150	701	80	139	354	1341

Of the above, there were examined at the Sanatorium (out-patients) 109 ; in their homes, 145 ; elsewhere, 29. The remainder were examined at the Dispensary.

The Origin of *new* cases examined was as follows :—

Sent by Doctors	...	...	...	...	243
Seen in consultation with Doctors	...	...	...	...	20
Contacts and others arranged by Visitor	...	...	...	...	70
Examined at request of patient or relatives	...	...	...	...	15
Referred from School Clinic	...	...	...	...	3
Referred from Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	3

	TREATMENT AT DISPENSARY. (TUBERCULIN)				
	Total Patients.	New Patients.	Number receiving injections.	Number of injections.	Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	9	12	420	442
Other forms Tuberculosis	11	4	7	200	211
All forms Tuberculosis ...	29	13	19	620	653

*X-rays available at the Dispensary for two months only, owing to removal to temporary premises. The majority of X-ray examinations were carried out at the Sanatorium.

Voluntary Help.—We have continued to receive most valuable help at the Dispensary Clinics from Miss Bayliss, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and also from the Queen's Nurses.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS. SANATORIUM.

Screening only—in-patients, 2; out-patients, 21.

Radiograms taken—in-patients, 169; out-patients, 287; staff, 13.

Total X-ray examinations, 469.

Dental Work.—One of the School Dentists visits the Sanatorium each week, and attends to the patients' teeth.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXTRAC- TIONS.	SCALING.	FILLING.	DRESS- ING.	DENTURES.		
					Complete.	Part.	Repairs.
Men ...	56	—	—	6	—	—	—
Women	59	12	—	35	5	—	1
Boys ...	17	—	9	1	—	—	—
Girls ...	30	—	5	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	162	12	14	43	5	—	1

TREATMENT BY ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

The aim of this treatment is to rest the affected part of the lung and in suitable cases it has proved to be of real and lasting benefit. Unfortunately it involves repeated refills over a prolonged period. 264 refills were given at the Dispensary, and 128 at the Sanatorium. (These figures refer only to out-patients).

CHEST SURGERY.

Under this scheme Mr. H. P. Nelson, F.R.C.S., has made six visits during the year. Two cases have been transferred to hospitals in London under his care for major operations.

Operations at Sanatorium :—

Phrenic evulsion	...	...	...	...	2
Phrenic crushing	...	...	...	...	2
Thoracoscopy and division of adhesions	...	...	...	...	2
Other thoracic operations	...	...	...	...	2

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Artificial light treatment for out-patients is, as in former years, carried out by Miss Palmer, at 52, Old Steine.

AFTER CARE.

HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	49	5201
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	1966
Total	68	7167

Bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone. The number of bedsteads lent at one time averaged 4.

Four open-air shelters have been provided and are in use, two having been provided during the year.

Lectures.—Dr. Neville Cox has given two series of lectures on tuberculosis to the Queen's Nurses.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE HEDGCOCK BEQUEST.

	£	s.	d.
Milk	317	11	0
Assistance towards cost of living	130	14	7
Help whilst head of family in Sanatorium	35	0	6
Nursing and care	54	17	6
Better housing by assistance with rent	45	16	4
Travelling expenses of patients	13	2	9
Boots and/or clothing	7	10	0
Extra clothing for patients admitted to Tuberculosis Wards at Sanatorium	8	13	6
Maintenance in Hospitals and Homes	44	18	5
Dentures	19	0	0
Sanatorium Workshop (materials only)	52	15	3
Surgical and Medical Appliances	6	19	3
	£736	19	1

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

	Attendances at Clinic.			Patients treated		
	For Treatment.			To see Surgeon. in Hospital.		
Tuberculosis cases	92	...	64	...	6*
Infant Welfare cases	878	...	88	...	4
Education Committee cases	3119	...	252	...	12
Total	4089	...	404	...	22

*Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are for the most part treated at the Borough Sanatorium.

(also see pages 10 to 12 of School Report).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total net live births numbered 1,980, of which 1,020 were males and 960 females. Included in the total are 158 illegitimate births. The infant mortality was 57 per thousand.

MIDWIVES.

During 1935, 44 midwives notified their intention to practice in the area; of the 22 in private practice 6 did not practise at all, and 1 was in practice for a short time only. Of the total, 43 had passed a qualifying examination and 1 was in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 69. To all private midwives living and practising in Brighton at least one visit was paid quarterly.

MEDICAL HELP CALLED IN.

	TOTAL	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.		TOTAL.	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.
<i>Pregnancy—</i>					191	108	83
Miscarriage	4	1	3	<i>Lying-in Period (mother)—</i>			
Haemorrhage (A.P.)	7	5	2	Rise of Temperature	13	5	8
Albuminuria	6	6	—	Other reasons	21	12	9
Threatened Miscarriage ...	1	1	—	<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Other reasons	9	7	2	Premature Birth	16	5	11
<i>Labour—</i>				Condition of Baby	21	5	16
Breech Cases	11	6	5	Discharge from eyes	46	11	35
Transverse presentation ...	2	1	1	Convulsions	1	1	—
Face presentation	1	1	—	<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Prolapse of cord	3	1	2	Substitution artificial for			
Delay in Labour	61	38	23	breast feeding	12	8	4
Retention of Placenta... ..	1	—	1	Stillbirth	19	6	13
Rupture of Perineum	68	34	34	Possible source of infection	4	4	—
Haemorrhage (P.P.)	7	3	4	Laid out dead body	2	2	—
Other reasons (mother) ...	10	4	6	Death of child	3	1	2
	191	108	83		349	168	181

During the year £160 was paid by the Council to doctors called in by midwives on 126 occasions, and during the same period £92 was recovered from patients.

SUSSEX MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The staff of certified midwives at this Hospital and its two branches numbers 20. The total number of confinements attended was 801; of this total 662 belonged to Brighton, 197 being primiparae and 465 being multiparae. Forty-five pupils were trained during 1935, all of whom obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Wards containing 26 beds are set aside for maternity cases.

At the antenatal clinic 5,099 examinations were made (Brighton cases).

Under agreement, 63 Brighton patients were admitted during the year; the number of in-patients days was 981. The Council pays the Hospital 9/- a day for each of these patients. The total cost was £447, of which £196 was paid by the patients and the Sussex Provident Scheme.

The assigned reasons for the admission of the patients were as follows:—

Albuminuria	14	Delayed labour	1
Eclampsia	1	Instruments required	3
Induction	19	Caesarean section	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage	7	Illnesses	3
Placenta praevia	1	Other reasons	6
Abortion	2		
Presentations { Breech ... 1 } { Prolapse of cord 1 }	2	Total	63

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.	Combined Maternity and other Nursing Homes.
Homes on Register, 31st December, 1935 ...	7	11	8
No. of applications for registration during year	1	—	1
No. of homes registered	—	—	1
No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—	—	1
No. of appeals against such orders	—	—	—
No. of applications for exemptions and renewals of exemptions from registration	2	5	—
No. of cases in which exemption has been granted or renewed	2	5	—

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified see page 46.)

HOME VISITS.

Of 1,980 infants born during 1935 there were visited	1429
Average number of visits paid to each infant	5.2
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	4264
Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1—5	11168
Visits to expectant mothers	378
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	44
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> premature deaths	39
Visits in connection with Vaccination	470
Other visits	175
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1935	19733

(Excluding visits under Children and Young Persons Acts).

SIX INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

(Open once weekly).

Attendance Table.

	Number.	Attend- ances.	Average.	Per Session.
Mothers ...	2052	16962	8	56
0—12 months...	1546	13426	9	} 68
1—5 years ...	1143	7159	6	

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three Clinics :—

(1) At the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (see preceding page).

(2) At the Brighton Municipal Hospital; 200 cases attended, who made 570 attendances. The majority of these cases had already been seen at the Municipal Clinic.

(3) The Municipal Clinic, held on Monday and Tuesday mornings at 9.30 a.m. Private midwives are invited to send their patients to this Clinic, where they are seen by the Maternity and Child Welfare doctor, who is also Inspector of Midwives. Patients come from all the midwives in regular practice. In addition, most of the patients who arrange to go into the Maternity Ward at the Municipal Hospital attend at this Clinic for their Ante-natal care.

Full reports are sent to the midwife concerned or to the Medical Superintendent at the Municipal Hospital each time a patient visits the Clinic.

During the year 565 patients were seen, who made 2,162 attendances. Twenty-six of these patients were not pregnant. Of the 539 others (322 multiparae and 217 primiparae) 228 were normal. The others suffered from :—

Bronchitis	1	Varicose veins	47
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	Albuminuria	34
Mitral disease	14	Excessive vomiting	2
Syphilis	1	Pyelitis	1
Haemorrhage during pregnancy	2	Contracted pelvis	16
Haemorrhoids	1	Hernia... ..	2
Leucorrhoea	6	Prolapse	1
Hydramnios	1	Twin pregnancy	6
Anaemia	4	Breech presentation	25
Abscess in neck	1	Occipito-posterior presentation	10
Pyorrhoea and Dental caries	127	Transverse presentation	6
		Death of foetus	2

Eighty-four of the above cases were told that medical treatment was necessary.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years have been referred to this Clinic from the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics.

78·6 per cent. of the patients sent for kept their appointments, as compared with 78·8 and 78·9 per cent. in the last two years.

During the year, 856 attendances were made by 99 mothers and 136 children under five years of age, on 131 afternoon sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	Fillings.	EXTRACTIONS.		Scaling.	Other operations.	DENTURES.		Repairs and Additions.
		Nitrous oxide.	Local Anaesthetic.			Partial.	Complete.	
Mothers	44	—	750	127	449	15	63	3
Children under 5	48	—	126	5	74	—	—	—
Totals	92	—	876	132	523	15	63	3

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

During the year each of the 47 senior students training at the Municipal Training College for the profession of teaching attended one of the Infant Welfare Centres on two occasions, and so had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the actual work done.

Lecture demonstrations on the feeding and care of babies were given by the Health Visitors to girls who were about to leave school.

	Demonstrations.	No. of girls.
Elementary schools	24	537
Intermediate School	3	102
Secondary school	1	16
Technical College	1	12

Crèches.—The two crèches are situated in Wellington Road and Bristol Road. At Wellington Road the average number of children in daily attendance was 30. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 20.

Church Army Maternity Home.—Into this Home 32 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1935. The number of confinements was 28; the average stay prior to confinement was 10 weeks; after confinement, 13 weeks. The cases are usually of persons who do not belong to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	£410	5	0
Dried Milk	30	19	8
Home Helps	60	17	10
Dentures	9	13	6
Spectacles for babies	1	11	0
	£513	7	0

Cartons of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, costing £85, were given out at the Health Office; £25 1s. 3d. was recovered as follows :—

	Paid.	Cartons distributed.
	£ s. d.	
School clinic patients	7 8 3	584
Tuberculosis patients	1 11 0	340
Infant Welfare cases	16 2 0	2157

The cartons, 1lb. size, are sold at 6d. each, the cost being 5 11-12ths. d. They contain a 25 per cent. emulsion of cod liver oil in malt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	TREATMENT.		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Gonococci found in Swab.
	At home.	In hospital			
16	12	4	16	Nil	Nil

Sixteen cases were notified, of which twelve were mild. Three were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses, who paid 152 visits (50 visits per case).

The practice of the routine instillation of drops of Argyrol (ten per cent. strength) into the eyes of infants at birth has been continued.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908 AND 1932.

The whole of the visiting of boarded-out children under nine years of age imposed by these Acts is part of the duty of the Health Visitors.

Number of fostermothers on December 31st, 1935	...	...	104
„ fosterchildren	„	„	129
Total visits paid during 1935	...	...	1016

No prosecutions were necessary during the year.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

As can be gathered from the statement below, a large number of the cases are recommended by general medical practitioners.

New Brighton cases treated during 1935 :—

Sent by Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	3
„ „ Maternity and Child Welfare Department	...	...	...	5
„ „ General Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	25

Total number of attendances of all Brighton cases during year... 76

Classification of new cases :—

Tuberculosis (husband or wife)	...	...	...	...	4
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess of kidney	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Arthritis (Sacro iliac)	...	...	...	...	1
Graves disease	...	...	...	...	1
Pelvic disease	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	1
Anaemia and debility	...	...	...	...	10
Pernicious anaemia and thrombosis	...	...	...	...	1
					25

In addition 38 attendances were made by 27 new cases belonging to districts outside Brighton.

Total number of attendances of all cases belonging to districts outside Brighton ... 44

VENEREAL DISEASE.

STILL BIRTHS.

Up to the end of 1935, sections of the livers have been examined in 383 cases, of which 13 or 3·4 per cent. showed spirochetes.

THE BRIGHTON V.D. TREATMENT CENTRE.

New Brighton Cases treated during 1935.

Syphilis	Gon.	Soft Sore.	Sy. and S.S.	Sy. and Gon.	Gon. and S.S.	Sy., G., S.S.	Conditions other than V.D.	Total of V.D. Cases.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
23 18	70 19	5 —	1 —	2 4	— —	— —	132 62	101 41

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Condi- tions other than Venereal
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	186 165	— —	92 36	24 10
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	5 8	— —	1 2	— —
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :				
Syphilis, primary... ..	11 —	— —	— —	— —
,, secondary	5 10	— —	— —	— —
,, latent in 1st year of infection...	3 5	— —	— —	— —
,, all later stages	30 14	— —	— —	— —
,, congenital	4 8	— —	— —	— —
Soft Chancre	— —	6 —	— —	— —
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	— —	— —	117 38	— —
,, later... ..	— —	— —	6 7	— —
Conditions other than venereal	— —	— —	— —	217 134
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	14 3	2 —	37 7	— —
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	258 213	8 —	253 90	241 144

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough.	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Other Districts.	Total.
Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	58	36	9	4	107
Soft Chancre	6	—	—	2	8
Gonorrhoea	118	57	22	15	212
Conditions other than venereal	194	118	34	5	351
TOTAL	376	211	65	26	678

Attendances were made at the female sessions of the Clinic during the year by 41 pupils from the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Buckingham Road.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, by Dr. Janes, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1935, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

Nature of Test.

For Spirochetes	...	...	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive	...	3
							Negative	...	2
			{	For Practitioners	...	{	Positive	...	—
							Negative	...	24
For Gonococci	...	...	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive	...	135
							Negative	...	1022
			{	For Practitioners	...	{	Positive	...	16
							Negative	...	173
For Wasserman Reaction			{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive	...	350
							Negative	...	699
			{	For Practitioners	...	{	Positive	...	23
							Negative	...	180
Other examinations	...		{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	...	...	69
							For Practitioners
				Total	...		...	...	2703

Dr. Lawson, the Medical Officer to the V.D. Clinic, made 30 dark ground examinations, of which 14 gave positive results.

I set out below a return from which a better judgment can be made as to the source of the specimens than from the official form of the Ministry.

SOURCE OF V.D. SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE LABORATORY.

From the V.D. Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2280
From Consultants and Specialists in V.D. work from patients seen and treated privately	...	...	...	...	...	200
From Medical Officers in health services	...	...	...	...	...	79
From Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	121
From fourteen General Practitioners, three of whom are on Hospital staffs	...	...	...	...	...	23

The above figures shew that whilst over 200 specimens are examined each month, only 85 per cent. of the whole are taken by the general practitioner.

That the general practitioner does not see or does not treat syphilis to any extent is strongly evidenced by the fact that no dose of Salvarsan substitute for administration in private practice was applied for. One V.D. consultant specialist was supplied with 130 doses of Neo Salvarsan.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Section is stated, so far as possible in tabular form :—

Inspections during 1935.

Inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 :-							
Number of Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1401
Other Inspections of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2999
Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
„ Caravans, Tents, Vans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ Dairies and Milksellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
„ Premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Drains Tested by Volatile Test...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Opened for Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits for Sundry Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5341
„ to look up Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	4181
Attendances at Police Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Samples collected for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
„ „ „ „ Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ „ „ „ Examination for Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, samples for Analysis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections of Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	1639
Inspections of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
„ to Markets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
„ to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
„ under Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of observations for black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
<i>Rent Restriction Acts—</i>							
Inspections by Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits in respect of Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	5559
„ to Disinfect Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
„ for Removal of Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	234

	No. of Cases in which Bedding was removed.	No. of rooms disinfected.
Scarlet Fever	31	28
Diphtheria	36	13
Phthisis... ..	32	29
Scabies	21	—
Vermin infested	63	—
Other	51	17

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices :—

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total.
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.		Statutory Notices Served.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To drain the premises into the common sewer	14	—	2	—	—	16
To re-lay the drain	5	—	1	—	—	6
To repair the drain	18	—	9	—	2	29
To clear the drain	102	—	2	—	—	104
To repair soil-pipes	2	—	1	—	—	3
To empty or cover cesspools, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
To provide new pans to closets ...	39	—	13	—	—	52
To provide the closet with a water supply	3	—	—	—	—	3
To repair flushing apparatus	54	—	10	—	—	64
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of W.C.'s	60	—	29	—	—	89
To ventilate or provide light to closets ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
To cleanse closets or urinals	—	2	—	2	—	4
To provide a sanitary pail	1	—	—	—	—	1
To pave or repave yards, sculleries or forecourts	96	—	66	—	10	172
To remove accumulations	—	48	—	3	—	51
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	11	—	3	—	14
To provide new galvanized dustbins ...	228	—	205	—	—	433
To discontinue using ashpits and provide galvanized dustbins	11	—	4	—	—	15
To provide a sufficient number of dustbins	20	—	18	—	—	38
To repair roofs	242	—	116	—	7	365
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	65	—	42	—	12	119
To render walls	3	—	—	—	—	3
To repair walls	3	—	11	—	—	14
To repair or provide rain water guttering and piping	100	—	31	—	5	136
To repair defective chimney	2	—	6	—	2	10
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	74	—	50	—	13	137
To make windows open for ventilation ...	6	—	4	—	1	11

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.		Statutory Notices Served.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To ventilate rooms	1	—	—	—	—	1
To fix air bricks in front and back walls...	—	—	2	—	1	3
To provide sashlines	58	—	20	—	7	85
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	9	—	6	—	—	15
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	77	—	36	—	9	122
To renew or repair and paint doors, door frames, door sills, etc.	12	—	11	—	5	28
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings	148	—	77	—	9	234
To cleanse & redecorate interior of house	157	—	68	—	13	238
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	—	54	—	5	—	59
To repair washing coppers	33	—	16	—	2	51
To repair firegrates	42	—	24	—	6	72
To provide new scullery sink with lead waste pipe	33	—	15	—	—	48
To renew, repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	27	—	9	—	3	39
To trap the sink waste pipes	11	—	2	—	—	13
To abate overcrowding	—	11	—	2	—	13
To discontinue using rooms in basement as bedrooms	—	12	—	1	—	13
To improve manure pits	4	—	—	—	—	4
To provide a window to staircase	3	—	8	—	—	11
To remedy other defects	71	—	17	—	3	91

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One person was prosecuted under Public Health Acts for failing to abate a nuisance due to overcrowding. The nuisance was abated during adjournment.

NUISANCE FROM DOGS.

From March, 1926, when the byelaw for the prevention of fouling of pavements by dogs was adopted, to December 31st, 1935, 162 persons were summoned, and the following penalties imposed : 2 fines of 2s. 6d. ; 29 of 5s. ; 1 of 7s. 6d. ; 77 of 10s. ; and 31 of £1. 19 cases dismissed on payment of costs under Probation of Offenders' Act. 3 cases dismissed.

HOUSING.**NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE CORPORATION
DURING 1935 :—**

Milner flats (Woburn Place site)	48
Essex Street (flats)	4
Montague Street (flats)	2
	<u>54</u>

The following statement shews the number of houses which the Corporation have built since the war :—

	Number completed at end of 1935.
May Road (14) ; Elm Grove (14)	28
Natal Road (flats)	20
Moulsecomb (including flats and shops)	530
Queen's Park	450
Loder Road and Balfour Road (flats)	56
Nesbitt Road	28
Hereford Street	40
North Moulsecomb (including shops)	394
Freshfield Road	28
Whitehawk Valley (including shops)	1175
Crescent Cottages (flats)	12
Bevendean Estate	72
Rottingdean	32
Turner's Land	110
Lavender Street (3); Essex Street and Montague Street flats (6)	9
Milner flats	48
Patcham, built by Steyning East R.D.C. (acquired by Brighton)	40
	<u>3072</u>

The work planned but not completed included 8 flats in Crescent Cottages and 348 houses and 68 small homes for aged people on Manor Farm Estate.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE BUILDERS :—

	Separate dwellings	Houses converted into HOUSES.	FLATS.	GAIN.
1918-23	99	42 =	136	94
1924	126	13 =	33	20
1925	156	12 =	24	12
1926	257 (a)	3 =	9	6
1927	331	15 =	36	21
1928	225	9 =	23	14
1929	284	7 =	18	11
1930	290	8 =	29	21
1931	318	15 =	42	27
1932	630 (b)	18 =	52	34
1933	777 (c)	21 =	57	36
1934	794 (d)	20 =	68	48
1935	678 (e)	18 =	69	51
	<u>4965*</u>			<u>395</u>

Total dwellings ——— 5360

GRAND TOTAL ... 8432

(a) 14 of these were one-roomed flats.

(b) 24 of these were flats contained in 7 buildings.

(c) 67 of these were flats contained in 9 buildings.

(d) 24 of these were flats contained in 2 buildings.

(e) 90 of these were flats contained in 4 buildings and 13 were flats over 9 new shops.

*Total new houses 4,733.

HOUSING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4400
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1401
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	861

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	586
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—*Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	21
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	226
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	180
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—*Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

D.—*Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

CLEARANCE OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

IVORY PLACE AREA.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE AREA.

RUSSELL PLACE AREA.

NORTH STREET COTTAGES AREA.

JEW STREET AREA.

Inquiry by Inspector from Ministry of Health was held on 10th September, 1935. The five areas contained 53 dwellings and 196 persons will be displaced.

ST. JAMES'S GARDENS AREA.

MARINE VIEW AREA.

LEWIS'S BUILDINGS AREA.

CARLTON PLACE No. 1 AREA.

OXFORD COURT AND STREET AREA.

CARLTON PLACE No. 2 AREA.

EDWIN PLACE No. 1 AREA.

CARLTON PLACE No. 3 AREA.

EDWIN PLACE No. 2 AREA.

DORSET BUILDINGS AREA.

HAYLLAR'S COTTAGES AND WILLOW
COTTAGES AREA.

FREDERICK PLACE AND
COTTAGES AREA.

PREECE'S BUILDINGS AREA.

Inquiry by Inspector from Ministry of Health in respect of ten of the above areas was held on 4th December, 1935. There were no objections in respect of the remaining three (Carlton Place No. 3, Dorset Buildings and Frederick Place and Cottages), and these were confirmed by the Minister without inquiry. The thirteen areas contained 110 dwellings and 398 persons will be displaced.

All the Orders for the above areas have been confirmed by the Minister of Health.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE (see previous reports).

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The following is a summary of work undertaken during the year :—

1408 baits were laid ; 98 dead rats were actually seen in addition to 67 rats trapped in sewers.

During the year we examined the drains and frontages of 15 houses where rats were complained of ; defects found in the sewers or drains were remedied. Two derelict houses were demolished owing to rat infestation.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Table shewing number of persons and premises registered for the sale of milk :—

	On Register 1st January, 1935.	New registra- tions during 1935.	Removed from Register during 1935.	Total. 31st Decem- ber, 1935.
No. of dairymen	101	9	14	96
No. of dairies	145	6	12	139*
No. of cow-keepers (not selling milk by retail) ...	7	1	—	8
Persons registered for sale of milk in sealed bottles only	180	42	40	182

*This figure includes 15 cowsheds.

ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

During the year 44 samples of milk (primary) were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 4 samples (9·1 per cent.) tubercle bacilli were found.

After veterinary examination of the four herds concerned 31 further samples of milk (secondary) were taken and submitted for biological examination, and 22 samples were submitted to microscopical examination. As a result three cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The following is a summary of the farms concerned :—

One diseased cow was found at each of three farms ; no diseased cow was found at the fourth farm.

Of the three cows slaughtered all were found on post-mortem examination to be affected with tubercle, the disease being advanced, and tuberculous lesions were found in the udders of two.

					Number of Animals.	
					Inspected.	Found Diseased.
Cows in milk	...	...	...	...	140	3
Dry cows	...	...	...	...	9	—
Other bovines	...	...	...	...	13	—

NOTIFICATION TO COUNTY COUNCILS OF TUBERCLE FOUND IN CALVES AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED IN BRIGHTON.

Infected Calves.—Letters were sent to the County Councils regarding 27 calves slaughtered in Brighton, and found on post-mortem examination to have been affected with tubercle.

Six of the calves were affected with generalised tuberculosis, the disease in the other 21 not being generalised.

Investigations were conducted by the local authorities with the following results :—

- 6 generalised cases. In five instances the responsible cow was not traced. In the sixth instance the mother had been slaughtered by knackers as “ unthrifty and wasting.”
- 21 non-generalised cases. Veterinary inspections of the herds were made at each farm but one. In this case the calf could not be traced. In one case the post-mortem signs did not point to infection by ingestion, and clinical examination of the herd revealed no suspicious animal. No milk samples were taken. At the remaining nineteen farms, 25 milk samples were examined, three of which gave positive results. In addition, at three farms, four cows were found to give clinical symptoms of tuberculosis, so in all, seven cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Infected Pigs.—One letter was sent in respect of a batch of pigs found to be tuberculous and suspected of being milk fed. The inquiries showed that the pigs were not milk fed by the feeder who placed them in market and the original owner could not be traced.

NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Under the above Order, there were thirty dairies licensed to sell “ Certified ” milk, thirty to sell “ Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested) ” milk, seven to sell “ Grade A ” milk, and fifteen to sell “ Pasteurised ” milk.

One farm was licensed for the production of “ Grade A ” milk, one dairy licensed to bottle “ Grade A ” milk, and three dairies licensed to pasteurise milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. CERTIFIED MILK.

Fourteen samples of “ Certified ” milk were submitted to bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

<i>No. of bacteria per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli in 1/10th c.c.</i>	<i>No. of samples.</i>
Less than 30,000	absent	9
Less than 30,000	present	2
Over 30,000	absent	1
Over 30,000	present	2

SAMPLES FOR “ ACCREDITED ” MILK SCHEME FOR MILK MARKETING BOARD.

In connection with the above scheme, four samples of milk were taken from farms in Brighton. All samples were satisfactory, and reached “ Grade A ” standard.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Nine samples of pasteurised milk were examined ; seven of these were delivered to schools, and two were purchased from dairies. All samples were satisfactory.

UNGRADED MILKS.

Seventeen samples of raw milk were submitted to bacterial examination. Five were quite satisfactory, giving low counts, and absence of B. Coli. Four showed B. Coli in one of three tubes of 1/100th c.c. ; the count being satisfactory, these were therefore passed, but a note was sent to the producer. In three samples, B. Coli was present in two of three tubes of 1/100th c.c., therefore the samples failed. Letters were sent to the producers concerned.

Five samples failed entirely because of the presence in all tubes of B. Coli, and also in three of the samples high bacterial counts. Four of these samples were from one producer. In addition to a warning letter to the producer, a letter was also sent to the County Agricultural Organiser, asking him to co-operate in obtaining a cleaner supply from this farm.

ICE CREAM.

Seventeen samples of ice cream were submitted to bacterial examination. Nine were very satisfactory. The remaining eight showed B. Coli, and of these three also gave very high counts. Visits were paid to the makers.

FOOD and DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples examined.

MILK.

A.—From all sources.

Total samples, 194. Formal, 180. Informal, 14.

B.—Wholesale samples in course of delivery, 42.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	...	...	3.22%
No. of samples below standard	...	...	...	13 or 30.9%
Samples deficient in fat, 6 ; in solids not fat, 4 ; in fat and in solids not fat, 3.				

C.—Retail samples from shops and roundsmen, 137.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	...	...	3.57%
No. of samples below standard	...	...	...	17 or 12.4%
Samples deficient in fat, 8 ; in solids not fat, 6 ; in fat and in solids not fat, 3.				

D.—Samples taken at institutions and schools, 11.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	...	...	3.49%
No. of samples below standard	...	...	...	1, or 9.1%
Sample deficient in solids not fat.				

E.—Separated Milks, 4.

No. of samples below standard (deficient in solids not fat)	...	Nil.
---	-----	------

All samples were examined for preservative, but in no case was preservative found.

DRUGS.

Three samples of Iodine were purchased. All were genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Seventy-two miscellaneous samples, as under, were examined.

Butter	17	Coffee	1
Margarine	8	Cocoa	5
Lard	9	Oatmeal	1
Lard substitute	1	Arrowroot	1
Cheese	5	Vinegar	1
Self-raising flour	5	Mineral waters	13
Butter beans	5		

Of the above samples the following were "adulterated":—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Nature of "adulteration."</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
Butter	One sample dirty and mildewed.	Vendor visited. Stock found to be in good condition. Cautioned.
Lard	One sample contained 1 per cent. of water.	Warning letter sent.
Butter beans	5 samples contained weevils.	Vendor visited. 487 lbs. of beans seized and con- demned by Magis- trate. Warning letter to ven- dor.
Vinegar	One sample deficient in acetic acid 20 per cent.	Warning letter.
Mineral waters	Three samples packed in dirty bottles.	Factory visited. Warning letter sent to maker and vendors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) and (DRIED MILK)
REGULATIONS.

Four samples of condensed milk, and two of dried milk were purchased, and found to be genuine.

No instance was noted of infringement of the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS.

Sixty-eight samples of food as under were examined, mainly for the presence of prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

Dairy cream	18	Sausages	18
Tinned cream	2	Sausage rolls	2
Ice cream	17	Minced beef	5
Cream cakes	3	Fried fish	1
Mincemeat	2		

Of the above samples, the following were reported against :—

<i>Minced Beef.</i>	One sample contained 30·1 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Warning letter.
	One sample contained 208·2 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Warning letter.
	One sample contained 838·4 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Attempts made to purchase formal samples, but unsuccessfully. Usually chopped for customers and only occasionally a quantity chopped and preserved. Vendor previously warned.
<i>Fried Fish.</i>	One sample contained powdered glass.	Premises inspected ; apparently an accidental contamination possibly in the flour used for butter.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

Four samples of eggs were examined for indication of removal of marks of origin. The examination revealed that the eggs were imported and the marks of origin had been removed. The vendor was summoned and fined £1.

FOOD SURRENDERED FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS.

During the year the following unsound or diseased foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed.

From Fish Market :—

Wet fish	11 tons 14½ cwt.
Dry fish	1 ton 13 „
Lobsters, prawns and shrimps ...	19 „
Shell-fish	8 „

From other markets and shops :—

Beef (imported)	7314 lbs.	Tinned fruits	64 tins
„ (English)	635 „	„ vegetables	4 „
Mutton and Lamb (imported) ...	106 „	„ milk	36 „
„ „ „ (English)	15 „	„ cream	1 „
Veal	13 „	Eggs	183 doz.
Pork	80 „	Meat pies	51 pies
Bacon	13 „	Stewed eels	20 lbs.
Suet and fat	170 „	Kippers	9 doz.
Ox livers	21 „	Prawns	54 lbs.
Other ox organs	56 „	Apples	30 „
Ox tails	9 „	Pears	33 boxes
Sheep and Lamb Livers ...	107 „	Peaches	19 trays
Calf organs	13 „	Apricots	10 lbs.
Chickens	3 carcasses	Tomatoes	48 „
Rabbits	53 „	Potatoes	22 cwt.
Tinned meats	125 lbs.		

FOOD SEIZED AND CONDEMNED BY MAGISTRATES.

487 lbs. of Butter Beans.

DISEASE IN MEAT.

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.	
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.
*Beasts (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	64	2
„ Fore-quarters	27	2
„ Hindquarters	4	—
„ Heads	179	5
„ Tongues	88	3
„ Lungs	325	10
„ Hearts	44	2
„ Livers	277	10
„ Other organs	181	9
Calves (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	9	2
„ Heads	1	—
„ Tongues	1	—
„ Lungs	36	—
„ Hearts	31	—
„ Livers	33	—
„ Other organs	64	—
Sheep (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	2	1
„ Fore-quarters	6	—
„ Heads	—	—
„ Tongues	—	—
„ Lungs	17	1
„ Hearts	6	1
„ Livers	160	2
„ Other organs	6	—
Pigs (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	55	—
„ Heads	531	—
„ Tongues	398	—
„ Lungs	1193	—
„ Hearts	825	—
„ Livers	1285	—
„ Other organs	1093	—

*In addition, six cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 five carcasses being totally condemned.

The above table shows unsound meat condemned for all reasons, including tuberculosis. The number of animals slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, and found to have been affected with tuberculosis is separately shown in the following table :—

Animals killed at Brighton Abattoir.			Total number of Animals affected with Tuberculosis.	Percentage.	Whole Carcase Condemned	Percentage.
1			2	3	4	5
Beasts	...	3356	483	14.39	62	1.85
Calves	...	4591	38	0.83	6	0.13
Sheep	...	11353	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	17692	668	3.77	33	0.18

The numbers and percentages in columns 2 and 3 are inclusive of those in columns 4 and 5.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED PER WORKING
DAY DURING 1935 AT THE BRIGHTON ABATTOIR.**

	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>
Beasts ...	14·6	22·0	11·0	6·7	6·9	2·8
Calves ...	41·7	13·3	29·9	2·9	·2	—
Sheep ...	82·9	47·2	34·4	27·2	5·8	19·9
Pigs ...	94·3	62·5	77·8	67·4	19·7	15·4

The Abattoir was open for slaughtering each day except Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day. Daily averages for the year are based on 52 days, except for Tuesdays, there being 53 Tuesdays in the year.

In addition, the Abattoir was open on a Sunday preceding Christmas, when 10 sheep and 66 pigs were killed.

The average number of animals left alive on the premises over week-ends were :—

Beasts, 24. Calves, Nil. Sheep, 69. Pigs, 78.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

Condemned carcasses after being carbolised, are sold by the owners to soap manufacturers, the owners are also allowed to take away the hides.

Small portions of carcase, organs, and whole carcasses in anthrax, swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, etc., are burned in the destructor which adjoins the Abattoir.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, six premises were reported to the Veterinary Officer. As a consequence of visits and inspections of the herds, six cows were destroyed.

					<i>No. of animals</i>	
					<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Found diseased.</i>
Cows in milk	...	...	...	...	39	—
Dry cows	...	...	...	...	37	6
Other bovines	...	...	...	...	—	—
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	76	6
					—	—

Upon post-mortem examination, two cows were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, three were found to be affected with tuberculosis, not being advanced tuberculosis, and in one the disease was found not to be tuberculosis. The total compensation due to the owners was £16 2s. 6d.

Net salvage, after deduction of expenses incurred in and for the purpose of slaughter, amounted to £4 10s. 6d.

Of the six cows destroyed, none had tuberculosis of the udder or were giving tuberculous milk.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.

Eight suspected outbreaks of swine fever were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. After investigation by their Veterinary Officers, four cases were confirmed.

SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1922.

All swine arriving on premises in Brighton are visited during the prescribed period by Police Officers. Where a pig has died, the death has been reported and a post-mortem examination made.

PARASITIC MANGE.

One case of Parasitic Mange occurred during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Six samples were taken under the Act.

The samples were as follows :—

Ground Oats	3	Fertilisers	3
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---	-------------	-----	-----	-----	---

One sample of ground oats was found to be unsatisfactory by reason of bad storage ; the vendor was visited and warned. All the other samples were satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No. of Slaughtermen holding licences on 1st January, 1935	...	65
No. of new licences granted during the year	...	6
No. of licences revoked during the year	...	1

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS, DEC. 31st, 1935.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

						Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	...					1	—	—
Motors, Cycles, and Coach Works	...	...				54	118	—
Smiths, Electrical and Metal Workers	...					50	86	—
Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...			33	38	—
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	176
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel	...					8	194	74
Boots, Leather Goods and Boot Repairs	...					71	98	20
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	63	35	—
Preparation of Food and Drink	...	...	...			140	29	—
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	...	31	199	—
Furnishing Trades	...	...	...	...	...	29	151	15
Firewood and Saw Mills	...	...	...			23	2	—
Printers, Bookbinders and Bagmakers	...	...				51	6	—
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	—
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Electro Platers	...	...	...	...	...	12	58	—
Florists, Natural and Artificial	...	...	...			—	18	—
Hairworkers and Wigmaking	...	...	...			—	10	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	23	74	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	593	1224	287

WORKPLACES.

Public Garages	...	...	...	...	127
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	168
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	...	338

OCCUPIED SHOPS.

Sale of :—

WEARING APPAREL, including Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Boots and Second-hand Clothes Dealers ...	940
PROVISIONS Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Green-grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Dairies, etc.	1412
REFRESHMENTS Restaurants, Licensed Houses and Tea-rooms and Off-Licences	757
FURNITURE Furniture and Antiques, Ironmongers, China, Glass and Hardware, Pictures, Frames, and Musical Instruments, Electricians and Wireless	460
OTHER ARTICLES Hairdressers, Jewellers, Photographers, Chemists, Coal Merchants, Cycle and Motor Accessories, Builders' Merchants	941
DEPARTMENTAL STORES... ..	19
MIXED SHOPS including Confectioners, Tobacconists, News-agents, Stationers, Bazaars and Miscellaneous	885
OFFICES, WAREHOUSES and other business premises	603
	<hr/> 6017 <hr/>
UNOCCUPIED SHOPS	113
<hr/>	
Total premises under the Factory and Workshops Acts ...	2442
„ „ under Shops Acts, etc.	6130
	<hr/>
Total premises	8572 <hr/>

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Factories	128
Workshops	349
Workplaces	298
Shops	4410
	<hr/>
(Bakehouses included, above—207) ...	5185 <hr/>

Notices have been served in respect of non-compliance with the various Acts as follows :—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Notices *re* sending in lists of Outworkers 141

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Sanitary defects in Factories and Workshops.

Workrooms overcrowded, badly ventilated, or in a dirty condition 18

Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul 11

Premises without sufficient or separate conveniences for the use of each sex 2

Bakehouses not complying with special regulations ... 37

Other nuisances 10

Sanitary defects in Shops and Warehouses.

Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul 32

Premises dirty or with foul accumulations 41

Premises damp, roofs leaky or waste pipes defective ... 8

Premises without proper receptacles for trade refuse ... 29

Other nuisances 25

Notices served under section 72 P.H. Act, 1925, relating to precautions against contamination of food 29

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

To provide suitable and sufficient means of ventilation ... 39

To provide means of maintaining a reasonable temperature ... 31

To provide suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences... 22

To provide suitable and sufficient means of lighting ... 21

To provide suitable and sufficient washing facilities ... 40

To provide suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of meals 28

To provide seats for female shop assistants 6

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Warning letters *re* non-compliance with Articles 19, 20 and 21 relating to stalls, shops and transport 24

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

Failing to mark imported foods :—

Written cautions and circulars 42

Verbal cautions 197

Printed Notices and warning letters regarding breaches of the Shops Acts.

Failing to exhibit the prescribed notice *re* Assistants' Half-Holiday 147

Failing to keep a record of hours of employment of Young Persons 373

Failing to exhibit the prescribed forms under the Shops Act, 1934 397

Failing to comply with the Half-Holiday Closing Regulations ... 64

Total Notices under all Acts 1814

Thirty-five certificates of exemption in respect of sanitary conveniences were granted under Section 10 (6) Shops Act, 1934.

Orders served on Occupiers of Shops :—

Half-holiday and Early Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	98
Summer Extension Orders	...	...	...	...	274
Christmas Suspension Orders	...	...	...	...	165
Notification of new workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector	...				30
(Of these 20 were already on the register).					
Notification of workshops and factories to H.M. Inspector wherein Abstracts were not shewn	...	...	...	...	3
Reports on means of escape in case of fire where more than 40 persons were employed	...	...	...	...	4

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

2 Visits were made to premises in which Rag Flock is used.

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by employers	...	...	...	...	...	124
„ „ from other districts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of names on lists	...	...	...	...	...	424
„ „ registered outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	287
Inspection of outworkers' rooms	...	...	...	...	...	231
Number of outworkers' names sent to other authorities	...					22

COMPLAINTS.

Public Health and Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	319
Complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ to „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	—

During the year 364 new businesses have opened, 65 of which were entirely new shops, whilst 26 shops have been demolished in connection with street improvement.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

The ventilation of all places of public entertainment has received special attention. The Kata-thermometer was used and, as a result, many improvements in the methods of ventilation have been effected.

PROSECUTIONS.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Employing shop assistants about the business of the shop after 1.30 p.m. on every week-day in the week. One firm fined 10s. in respect of each of 8 summonses ; one firm fined 10s. in respect of each of 4 summonses.

Failing to close shops on Weekly Half-Holiday : 10 persons were summoned with the following results :—one fine of £1 ; three of 10s. ; three of 5s., and three cases were dismissed on payment of costs under Probation of Offenders' Act.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Failing to close shops at times stated in Sections 1 and 2 ; fourteen persons were summoned with the following results :—One fine of £1 ; five of 10s. ; five of 5s. ; three cases were dismissed on payment of costs.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

For employing a young person for more than 52 hours per week ; two employers were summoned and fined 10s. each.

For not allowing eleven consecutive hours of rest to a young person : one employer fined 10s.

For not keeping a record of hours worked by young persons : one employer fined 10s.

PETITIONS UNDER SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1928.

Orders were made in accordance with petitions presented permitting extension during the four summer months of the general closing hours in a defined central area for Booksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, Fancy Goods Dealers, Fruiterers, Florists, Greengrocers, and Ice Cream Vendors, also the two Piers.

A Suspension Order was made exempting all shops from closing on the weekly half-holiday from December 3rd to the 22nd.

TABLE REQUIRED BY HOME OFFICE.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	152	} Including Notices re Out- workers' Lists
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	439	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	312	
Total	903	230

2.—*Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				}
Want of cleanliness	41	41	—	
Want of ventilation	5	5	—	
Overcrowding	1	1	—	
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	17	17	—	
Sanitary accommodation {	3	3	—	
	11	11	—	
	2	2	—	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	}
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	—	—	—	
Total	80	80	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.	Crude Rate.
1935 ...	147,800	2258	1980	13.40	2257	15.27	372	152	113	57	2037	13.78

Tota Live Births notified numbered 2,284 ; (1) by doctors, 256 ; (2) by midwives, 1,959 ; (3) by parents, 40 ; by (1 and 2) 23 by (1 and 3) 2 ; by (2 and 3) 4.

In addition to above, 90 stillbirths were notified, 75 by midwives and 15 by doctors.

49 notifications were received only after warning letters to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1935, from							
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	108 (4)	127	8	—	1	7	1	11	2
Queen's Park ...	89 (6)	132	4	—	1	9	1	9	—
Pier ...	87 (1)	140	8	2	—	6	—	8	4
Pavilion ...	17 (—)	37	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Regency ...	58 (—)	87	4	—	—	2	1	9	—
West ...	46 (6)	85	3	—	—	1	—	6	—
Montpelier ...	62 (1)	98	6	—	1	7	—	6	1
St. Nicholas' ...	79 (—)	106	9	—	—	3	1	6	2
St. John's ...	138 (—)	134	8	2	1	8	—	15	4
Hanover ...	119 (1)	131	11	—	—	11	—	7	1
St. Peter's ...	58 (—)	97	5	3	—	4	—	5	2
Elm Grove ...	152 (3)	109	8	1	—	7	1	12	4
Lewes Road ...	88 (1)	93	4	—	—	3	—	8	—
Moulsecoomb ...	159 (2)	83	14	—	3	5	—	9	2
Preston Park ...	87 (3)	147	6	—	—	1	—	13	—
Hollingbury ...	108 (7)	132	2	—	—	6	1	7	1
Preston ...	87 (6)	144	1	—	—	6	1	10	1
Patcham ...	78 (6)	43	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Rottingdean ...	266 (9)	97	11	—	—	8	4	9	—
Address not known	—	*15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 26; Nursing Homes, 20; Maternity Hospital, 279; New Sussex Hospital 6; Albion Hill Home, 25; Municipal Hospital, 16.	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2258 (56)	2037	113	8	7	97	11	154	24

The figures in brackets represent Brighton children born in Nursing Homes. 254 Brighton children were born in the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, 8 in the New Sussex Hospital, and 296 in the Municipal Hospital; the births have been allocated to the Ward in which the mother lived.

The total births in the Municipal Hospital was 312 (legitimate 249; illegitimate 63).

* Of these, 10 died in the Municipal Hospital, 4 in the Brighton Borough Mental Hospital and 1 was found dead.

TABLE III. — (continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total deaths under one Year.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Icterus neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Infanticide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Accidental mechanical suffocation	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total	21	16	3	1	6	4	2	2	32	23	5	4	8	6	1	7	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	6	1	1	—	1	—	113	

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																				
	Total Deaths at all Ages																				
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +				
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
Cancer and other Tumours																					
—(cont.)																					
Cancer of the respiratory organs	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	2	6	2	1	...	...	...
Cancer of the uterus	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Cancer of other female genital organs	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the breast	34	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	7	...	...	1	...
Cancer of the male genito-urinary organs	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	1
Cancer of the skin	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer of other organs	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Non-malignant tumours	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...
Tumours of undetermined nature	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
III.—RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES—																					
Rheumatic fever	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	...	1
Diabetes	25	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	3	4	...	...
Exophthalmic goitre...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the adrenals	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																	
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Diseases of the Respiratory System—(cont.)																			
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...
Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of lung, etc. ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Asthma	15	11	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	...
IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—																			
Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, etc.	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the stomach	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	3	...	1	...
Ulcer of the duodenum	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the stomach	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and enteritis	24	8	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...
Hernia	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
Intestinal obstruction	11	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the intestines	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the liver, returned as alcoholic... ..	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of the liver, not returned as alcoholic ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of the liver ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Biliary calculi	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Other diseases of the gall bladder and ducts	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Diseases of the pancreas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																Total Deaths at all ages.	
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85 +
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.
X.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—																		
Acute nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic nephritis	68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	...	...
Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of the kidney and annexa	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calculi of the urinary passages	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diseases of the bladder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, &c. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the prostate ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Diseases of the female genital organs	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
XI.—DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE—																		
Puerperal sepsis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents of childbirth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE—																		
Carbuncle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the skin and its annexa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE IV.--(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.														Total.	M.	F.
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMO- TION—																		
Acute infective osteomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of the bones...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—																		
Congenital hydrocephalus ...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformation of heart ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other congenital malforma- tions ...	7	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—																		
Congenital debility ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	34	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—OLD AGE—																		
Senile dementia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other forms of senile decay...	136	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	44	16

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																	Total Deaths at all Ages.
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
XVII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—																		
Suicide by solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suicide by poisonous gas	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Suicide by hanging	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Suicide by jumping from high place	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2 1	...	...
Suicide by crushing	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Homicide	1 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental burns	1 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Accidental mechanical suffocation	2 3	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc.	25 10	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	7 1	1	...	3 1	...	2 2	...	1
Other forms of accidental violence	3 3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Violent deaths of unstated nature (i.e., accidental, suicidal, etc.)	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2037 973 1064 59 54	9 4	4 3	4 3	3 3	1	14 10	7 9	5 3	17 9	28 36	37 40	102 88	167 144	252 286	221 277	47 98	

APPENDIX I.

CLINICS FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. G. H. Harper Smith and Dr. A. Helen Boyle have kindly given me the following summary of the work done during 1935.

Dr. Harper Smith reports as follows :—

A Clinic is held at 2.30 p.m. on each Monday at 8, Grand Parade, and at 4 p.m. on each Wednesday at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Clinic at 8, Grand Parade.

Number of clinics held during the year, 48 ; number of attendances, male 175, female 87 ; total 262.

Average attendance per Clinic 5.5 ; number of new patients, male 29, female 28 ; total 57.

The 57 patients were suffering as follows :—

Dementia Praecox, 6 ; Melancholia, 8 ; Mania, 1 ; Delusional Insanity, systematised, 2 ; non-systematised, 1 ; Insanity with Epilepsy, 3 ; Petit Mal, 1 ; Grand Mal, 2 ; Congenital Mental Deficiency, 3 ; Convalescent from Mental Hospital, 17 ; Shell shock, 6 ; Chorea, 1 ; Neurasthenia, 6.

Seventeen of these were new After-Care patients.

During the year it was found necessary to certify three patients and four patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital from the Clinic as voluntary patients.

Clinic at Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Number of Clinics held during the year, 52.

During the year 38 patients attended and received treatment. No patients were certified, but one was admitted to the Mental Hospital as a voluntary patient.

The 38 were suffering as follows :—

Dementia Praecox, 2 ; Melancholia, 26 ; Chronic delusional Insanity, systematised, 4 ; non-systematised, 1 ; Insanity with Epilepsy, 2 ; Congenital Mental Deficiency, 2 ; Disseminated sclerosis, 1.

Dr. A. Helen Boyle has kindly classified the 132 new cases seen by her at the Nervous Clinic at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Melancholia, 3 ; Psycho-neuroses, 70 ; Manic-Depressive groups, 5 ; Dementia Praecox, 10 ; Paranoia, 5 ; Mentally Deficient, 5 ; Endocrine Imbalance, 4 ; Epileptiform groups, 1 ; Tics, 1 ; Organic nervous disorders, 6 ; Alopecia with nervous trouble, 5 ; Artefact skin disorder, 3 ; Nicotine poisoning, 1 ; Behaviour and personality disorders in children, 8 ; Physical disorders, 4 ; Undiagnosed 1.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT REGARDING THE RHEUMATISM CLINIC AT THE ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

Under the direction of Dr. F. E. Graham-Bonnallie with the help of Drs. V. E. Claxton, J. A. Richardson, K. J. Box, M.C., W. Corner, O.B.E., F. T. Knott, Sir Charles Grey, Bart., C. G. Whorlow (Radiologist) and Mr. J. M. Turner (Orthopaedic Surgeon).

The Clinic completed its sixth year in February, 1936. It is open every Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. Treatment is free. The treatment consists of vaccine therapy, massage, electro-therapeutics and remedial exercises. (The vaccines are prepared in the Laboratory of Dr. Warren Crowe, of London, and are the same as those used at the Charterhouse and Hallam Street Rheumatism Clinics). The Massage department, which was opened in March, 1935, has proved a great success, about three thousand treatments having been given in the past year. The department is open on three afternoons a week. This has been made possible by the kindness of ten masseuses and masseurs in offering their services voluntarily. Owing to lack of funds it is still only possible to pay them nominal fees.

During the year there have been 250 new patients (an increase of 73 on the previous year), and during the last six years 1,570 patients have been treated. During the last four years there have been 53,222 attendances. Most of these patients have been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis, infective or mixed arthritis, neuritis, fibrositis, sciatica and other forms of chronic rheumatism. No case, however severe, has been refused treatment.

Of the 1,570 patients, 303 have been males and 1,267 females. In the case of the patients new this year, the result is not known in 24; 98 either gave up treatment or have not yet been treated for three months (the minimum time in which any improvement is to be expected); 27 were found to be suffering from diseases other than rheumatism.

In the remaining 101 cases, as the result of treatment, 50 were much better, 42 definitely better, and 9 no better. If these cases are added to the cases treated in previous years and tabulated under three headings: much better; definitely better; no better; the results are as follows:—

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
(Much better)	(Definitely better).	(No better).
448 (47%)	428 (44%)	82 (9%)
Total of Classes I. and II., 876 (91%). Class III., 82 (9%).		

Of those much better the average age was 52; definitely better 57; and no better 54. The average length of treatment this year was: much better, 7 months; definitely better, 7 months; no better, 8 months.

APPENDIX III.

7th April, 1936.

To the Health Committee and the Housing Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

Overcrowding.

In accordance with Section 1 of the above Act some 32,000 dwelling-houses* have been inspected and 739 (2·3 per cent.) found to be overcrowded according to the standards set out in the First Schedule of the Act. Of the 739 houses only 189 were overcrowded by more than one person, but as the standard prescribed is a low standard the whole of the 739 overcrowded families will have to be dealt with. In so doing the Council will have to be in a position to offer *suitable* alternative accommodation, as if this is not offered after the appointed day no legal action can be taken against overcrowded families. The word “suitable” means a sufficiently large house, with security of tenure, in reasonable proximity to place of work and let at a rent suitable in relation to the means of the overcrowded family. This definition of the word “suitable” lays a heavy responsibility on local authorities. What constitutes *proximity to place of work* is variously interpreted and in the absence of subsidised transport has a bearing on the rent that can be paid. As many families are overcrowded simply because they cannot pay rent for a larger house a considerable number will require rebates to be made in order that the rent may be suitable in relation to their means. Evidently these rebates will have to be made by the Housing Sub-Committee, as such provision is considered as part and parcel of the housing problem and not as a matter concerning public assistance.

Houses not fully occupied.

A striking feature shown in the general table is the relatively large number of houses not fully occupied, for whilst there are 739 houses overcrowded there are over 2,000 dwelling-houses (2,086) each of which could house 7 to 11 additional persons, and some 12,000 (11,860) each of which could house 4 to 11 additional persons and still conform to the standards set out in the Act of 1935.

Three factors at least are responsible for this maladjustment :—

- (a) The larger families are less able to afford a large enough house.
- (b) Many landlords do not favour large families.
- (c) It pays to live in rent restricted houses long after the majority of the family is scattered and most of the accommodation is not required.

If excess accommodation shown, could be fully used, most of our overcrowding could at once be abated, but the Act gives no power to the Council to effect re-adjustments in private property. A certain amount may be done by friendly arrangements with property owners but the Council must

*Dwelling-house means any premises used as a separate dwelling by members of the working classes or of a type suitable for such use. Parts of a house though not physically separated from other parts may nevertheless be regarded as separate dwellings if used as if they were so separated, even if they are single rooms. The 32,000 families live in 24,000 houses or flats completely separated from each other.

depend principally on making full use of its own property and on the provision of new houses. I therefore have had tables taken out showing how the Council property is at present occupied.

Council Post-War Property.

Of 3,350 families living in Council houses 208 or 6·2 per cent. were overcrowded, 136 by over 1 person, whilst 559 could have housed 4 to 8 additional persons and still have conformed to the standards of the 1935 Act. By correcting the under-use of our Council houses by exchange alone, overcrowding could be abated to satisfy the 1935 Act standard in 140 of 208 overcrowded Council houses. Whether or not exchange of houses on a large scale is practicable, and if so how it can best be accomplished, are problems for the consideration of the Housing Sub-Committee. In any case action will have to be taken under Section 51 of the 1935 Act which requires that in the selection of tenants for dwelling-houses and dwellings, with respect to which the local authority is required to keep a Housing Revenue Account*, a reasonable preference must be given to persons who are occupying insanitary or overcrowded houses ; in short, whatever action is taken with regard to Council houses already occupied, all new lettings and re-lets will have to be used, if at all possible, to reduce overcrowding.

The large family of over seven.

If alternative accommodation is to be provided for overcrowded families in *Council* houses the higher standards of the Housing Act, 1930, must be adopted, namely :—

<i>Number of Bedrooms.</i>	<i>Accommodation.</i>
2	4 persons.
3	5 "
4	7 "

The number of bedrooms in the 3,484 Council post-War houses† erected and in course of erection is not well balanced, consisting as it does of 76 one-bedroomed, 912 two-bedroomed, 2,379 three-bedroomed and only 117 four-bedroomed houses. These post-War houses provide a minimum accommodation for families of over 5 and no accommodation at all for the overcrowded families of over 7, set out below :—

<i>No. in family.</i>	<i>No. of families.</i>	<i>No. of bedrooms required —1930 Act standard extended.</i>
7½	35	} 5 bedrooms.
8	34	
8½	18	
9	18	
9½	10	} 6 bedrooms.
10	7	
12	1	} 7 bedrooms.
	—	
	Total 123	
	—	

*This includes all post-War houses except 40 at Whitehawk, built by the Improvements Committee.

†These figures include the Manor Farm Estate in course of completion.

The problem of housing large overcrowded families according to the 1930 standard cannot be solved except at considerable expense. These can be re-housed by buying and re-conditioning large houses compulsorily acquired under Section 20 of the Act ; by using two adjacent houses as one ; or by building new houses with the required number of bedrooms. It would seem that a few large houses must be built, but as families tend to decrease in size the temporary use of adjacent houses would probably be more economical as even 10 years is a short period in the life of a house, and large families scatter in a few years. With the tendency towards smaller families, if larger houses of 5 or 6 bedrooms are built they must be planned so that at a later date they can be converted into two houses. The Ministry of Health might be asked if they can supply plans of such houses.

It is some consolation to reflect that, although expensive, the building of one large house may relieve the overcrowding of several families. Thus, if an overcrowded family living in a four-bedroomed house is moved to a new five-bedroomed house a four-bedroomed house is left vacant which is occupied by an overcrowded family from a three-bedroomed house which is in turn left vacant, and so on.

Lodgers and Sub-lets.

Lodgers :—79 families are overcrowded because they have one lodger ; of these 19 are the tenants of Council property.

Sub-lets :—A number of tenants, of which 23 occupy Council houses, sub-let and so overcrowd their own family or that of the sub-tenant or both. In 170 of these there is room enough for both families if one of them agree to relinquish the use of one or more rooms.

No doubt most lodgers, single persons and some families of two persons will find their own accommodation, but it is evident that a number of one-bedroomed houses or flats will be required.

Vacant Houses.

During the survey 600 dwellings (375 houses and 225 flats) were found vacant, but on re-survey only 293 of these remained vacant, 260 had been let to Brighton families and 25 to immigrant families. The remaining 37* were not available.

That some 600 houses were found vacant does show that the housing shortage is no longer acute and that a lowering of excessively high rents may be expected. At the same time, for the 32,000 families concerned 600 vacant houses gives only a modest working margin if families requiring new quarters are to have a reasonable choice. For that reason and because these vacant houses are privately owned the Council cannot rely on them to provide a solution of the problem of the abatement of overcrowding.

*13 were awaiting demolition ; 6 are to be converted into shops ; 3 are used for residence in the summer only.

The Division of the Work.

(a) *The Housing Sub-Committee* :—

Now that the preliminary survey has been made it is the duty of the Housing Sub-Committee to consider how the ascertained overcrowding may best be relieved. The accompanying tables, with their comments thereon, should be sent to the Ministry of Health by June 1st, and a considered scheme for the relief of overcrowding should be ready by August 1st. As a great deal of work has to be done by the latter date I have presented this report, and the tables attached, to both the Health Committee and the Housing Sub-Committee.

(b) *The Health Committee* :—

Having ascertained the extent of overcrowding the Health Committee must see to it that no house is let so as to be overcrowded after the appointed day. In order to control future lettings the dimensions of all working class houses must be ascertained and tabulated, and this work should be completed as soon as possible, and in any case before the appointed date. If this is not done more houses may become overcrowded through ignorance on the part of the landlord or tenant of the permitted number of occupants. Also, as on written application the Council must furnish information as to the permitted number to both landlord and occupier, who have to enter it in every rent book within six months of the appointed day, the need for proceeding with the measuring up is evident. Unfortunately a great deal of work will have to be done in a limited time as we must not allow the abatement of overcrowding to delay the clearance of unhealthy areas.

As the Council is aware the collection of the data already ascertained has required the temporary employment of enumerators, also a great deal of overtime work on the part of members of the health staff. To the latter, and particularly to Mr. Holt, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has directed the work of enumeration and the preparation of the tables, I feel that the thanks of the Council are due on the satisfactory completion of the first part of the work.

I am,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Num- ber of Persons in Family.	Number of families containing the number dwellings with the permitted num													
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7
1	23	62	3798	297	704	77		609	12	51		390	3	
$1\frac{1}{2}$		2	30	22	30	5		15	1	4		12		
2	2	13	71	309	1306	216	11	1849	23	156	3	1638	9	19
$2\frac{1}{2}$		2	13	65	76	352	10	827	25	69		494	3	
3		1	6	24	28	266	4	986	22	109	5	1475	13	19
$3\frac{1}{2}$			3	10	7	53	5	268	6	28	3	376	1	
4			2	2	9	55		67	33	191	9	859	18	17
$4\frac{1}{2}$						10	1	9	12	71	3	281	9	9
5					1	12	2	7	11	74	7	446	24	14
$5\frac{1}{2}$				1	1	1	2	4	3	24	2	112	21	13
6						1		7	5	19	11	60	36	27
$6\frac{1}{2}$								2	2	11	5	17	23	13
7						2		2	1	4	8	14	25	13
$7\frac{1}{2}$									1		1	5	21	7
8										2	1	8	17	3
$8\frac{1}{2}$										2		2	7	1
9											1		6	4
$9\frac{1}{2}$								1				1	1	
10														
$10\frac{1}{2}$														
11														
$11\frac{1}{2}$														
12														
Over- crowded	25	18	95	102	46	134	5	32	23	62	27	47	77	15
Un- crowded		62	3828	628	2116	916	30	4621	134	753	32	6143	160	168
Total	25	80	3923	730	2162	1050	35	4653	157	815	59	6190	237	183

Families in overcrowded dwellings shewn on the left of the thick line.

Brighton.

Persons in the first column occupying at the head of this column.										Overcrowded.	Un- crowded.	Total.
8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12+			
293	2	3	149	6	1	29		2	26	23	6528	6551
3			2		1					2	125	127
1823	3	6	726	5	2	144		3	72	86	8356	8442
495	2	2	130	1	1	17			9	80	2529	2609
1731	7	8	662	6	2	126	2	1	63	59	5544	5603
378	2	6	100	2		16	1	2	5	73	1210	1283
1146	6	4	489	7	5	111	4	2	61	68	3064	3132
361		7	87	1		18		2	7	20	876	896
611	10	4	236	4	2	56	3	2	37	33	1551	1584
162	4	2	64	3		14	8		6	36	420	456
270	4	7	104	5	2	30	3	2	22	43	600	643
90	3	1	38	1	1	14			4	37	197	234
112	3	5	55	1	1	19	1		15	56	240	296
44	4	7	15	1	2	3		1	3	35	85	120
10	4	11	20	3		11		4	10	34	73	107
2	5	3	6	1	1	4		1	5	18	26	44
2	3	3	4	1	1	4		1	4	18	18	36
5		2				2				10	2	12
1	3	2	1			1			2	7	3	10
							1		1		2	3
										1		1
10	6	4	1							739		
7529	59	79	2887	48	22	619	25	23	352		31,449	
7539	65	83	2888	48	22	619	25	23	352			32,188

Percentage Overcrowding ... 2.298

May Road, 1—49, 30—52.

Dewe Road, 1—59 (odd numbers only).

[illegible]

Edward Street, 82—85, 89—92A (consecutive).

ons in the first column occupying
at the head of this column.

[illegible]

County Borough Corporation Post

Number of Persons in Family	Number of families containing the number dwellings with the permitted number												
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1	10	10	162	15	9	3		6				9	
$1\frac{1}{2}$			7	2	2	1		1		1		1	
2		3	2	15	39	5		63	1	3		40	
$2\frac{1}{2}$		1	4	7	5	13		146		4		32	
3			2	2	4	7		246	2	8		183	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$						4		123	1	6		124	
4					1	3		20	8	74	2	235	5
$4\frac{1}{2}$						1		5	1	37	2	134	5
5						1			3	29	1	165	30
$5\frac{1}{2}$					1				1	8	1	63	16
6								1		7	5	36	29
$6\frac{1}{2}$										2	4	15	22
7										2	5	12	18
$7\frac{1}{2}$												7	13
8												6	15
$8\frac{1}{2}$												2	8
9											1		5
$9\frac{1}{2}$													1
10													
$10\frac{1}{2}$													
11													
$11\frac{1}{2}$													
12													
Overcrowd'd	10	4	8	9	6	9		6	4	19	15	42	60
Uncrowded		10	169	32	55	29		605	13	162	6	1022	108
Total	10	14	177	41	61	38		611	17	181	21	1064	168

Families in overcrowded dwellings shewn on the left of the thick line.

Brighton
Property

Persons in the first column occupying at the head of this column										Overcrowded	Un- crowded	Total
7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12			
	3									10	217	227
											15	15
1	53		1	1						5	222	227
	45									12	245	257
2	153									8	602	610
	78			1						4	334	338
2	164			1						4	511	515
	72			3						6	257	263
3	104		1	1						4	341	345
2	52		1	1						10	142	152
1	50			8						13	132	145
	20			1						21	47	68
1	31	1	2	4						37	48	85
1	16	1	1	2						26	21	47
	3	1	2	1						25	7	32
	1					1				11	1	12
		1								8		8
	1									2		2
	1									1		1
1										1		1
1	3	1								208		
13	844	3	8	24		1					3142	
14	847	4	8	24		1						3350

APPENDIX IV.

NOTES REGARDING SCARLET FEVER AND MEASLES.

THE HOME NURSING OF SCARLET FEVER.

In November, 1931, it was decided to isolate scarlet fever patients at home if they could be nursed in a room by themselves or along with their mother in a separate bed. After a period of four years I think it worth while recording the results, although even now the numbers are small.

A Contrast in the numbers of Secondary and Return Cases following Home and Hospital Isolation.

Intervals in days.	Secondary Cases.								Return cases.	Total.	
	6	7	8-14	15-21	22-28	29-35	36-42	42- +			
Nursed at home (892 cases) ...	2	3	16	3	3	1	1	—	5	34	4.0%
Removed to Hospital (725 cases)	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	34	41	5.5%

Non-immune School contacts infected 5 days or more after notification.

	Secondary cases.	Return cases.	Total.	Percentage of contacts infected.
892 cases nursed at home in contact with 354 children of school age ...	15	3	18	5.0%
725 cases removed to hos- pital in contact with 515 children of school age ...	2	25	27	5.1%

As was to be expected, when patients are nursed at home far more secondary cases occur during the period of isolation than when they are nursed in hospital. On the other hand, after the isolation period hospital-nursed patients are more highly infectious than home-nursed patients, the former giving rise to a much greater number of return cases. Not only so, but the hospital acquired infectivity is so persistent that after exclusion for four weeks after discharge fresh cases occur from time to time in schools to which they return.

The first table shows that taking secondary and return cases at all ages a greater percentage of families are later re-infected when the patient is removed to hospital. A better appreciation of the position is gained from the second table which shows a greater number of school children at risk per family in the hospital nursed case, and an equal percentage of school children infected in each group. From the point of view of the school child the risk seems to be equal whether the patient is nursed at home or in hospital.

SAVING IN HOSPITAL COSTS.

In the years 1922-25 inclusive, the percentage removed to hospital of scarlet fever patients was 74%, compared with a 45% removal in 1932-35 inclusive. This meant an actual reduction in the number of patients removed to hospital in the latter period of 472. Taking 5 weeks as the average stay in hospital, there was a saving of 2,360 weeks of hospital treatment, which, if charged at £2 a week, gives a money saving of £4,720, or some £1,200 a year. Incidentally the reduction in the number of scarlet fever patients removed allowed us to remove diphtheria inpatients to the scarlet fever wards rendered vacant, and devote Ward IV., a one-storied pavilion, to the nursing of orthopaedic cases. But for the reduction in the admissions of scarlet fever patients a new ward would have had to be built or the nursing of all our orthopaedic cases would have had to be transferred to the Stanmore branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at a charge of £2 a week.

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

In Brighton the risk to home contacts is probably reduced by their return to school on the Monday week following notification of the patient; this in contrast to the exclusion of such contacts until one week after the patient is declared free from infection as recommended in the Ministry's Memorandum. In Brighton, for the last ~~25~~⁴ years, children from homes in which scarlet fever patients were being nursed have been allowed to attend school, and I cannot trace any harmful result. By our present arrangements, in the last 4 years in this way 339 children were saved some 6 weeks' absence from school without ill effect.

The persistence of infectivity in the hospital nursed case is shewn in the following table :—

Intervals between the discharge of hospital-nursed cases and the onset of return cases.

Weeks.				Months.			
0—1	1—	2—	3—	1—	2—	3+	Total.
8	7	5	2	10	2	0	34

CONCLUSIONS.

No increase in the spread of scarlet fever results from home isolation even when home contacts are allowed to attend school. This might not be the case if cross infection could be prevented in hospital. Strict isolation of each individual patient in hospital would seem to be the ideal method of preventing spread if it were practicable.

At present the discharged hospital case gives rise to a much higher number of return cases than the home nursed case, and is more persistently infective, so that exclusion from school for at least 4 weeks after discharge is advisable and not for 2 weeks as recommended in the Ministry's Memorandum.

THE EXCLUSION OF MEASLES CONTACTS FROM SCHOOL.

The advice of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health is to exclude all measles contacts from the Infants' Departments and contacts with no history of attack from the higher departments.

In Brighton, since 1923, Measles contacts have not been excluded from infected schools.

The following precautions have been taken :—

- (1) Parents with children under 3 were allowed to keep school children with no history of attack at home until the school outbreak was over, but little advantage was taken of this permission.
- (2) Delicate children and children under school age were at times excluded in inclement weather and in schools serving the poorer quarters of the town.
- (3) Contacts attending *uninfected* infants' schools were excluded.

The result of the non-exclusion of contacts leads to a relatively slight fall in school attendance during measles epidemics. The comparative figures for the last outbreak are as follows :—

	Attendances—Infants' Departments.
Non-Epidemic period, Year ending March, 1935	85.4%
Epidemic period, Year ending March, 1936	85.7%

It is well known that in urban districts practically all elementary school children are infected sooner or later during their school life, that at school age the case mortality is low, and also that the exclusion of contacts makes little difference to the rate of spread in an infected school. It seems futile therefore to exclude contacts attending infected schools even from the Infants' Departments.

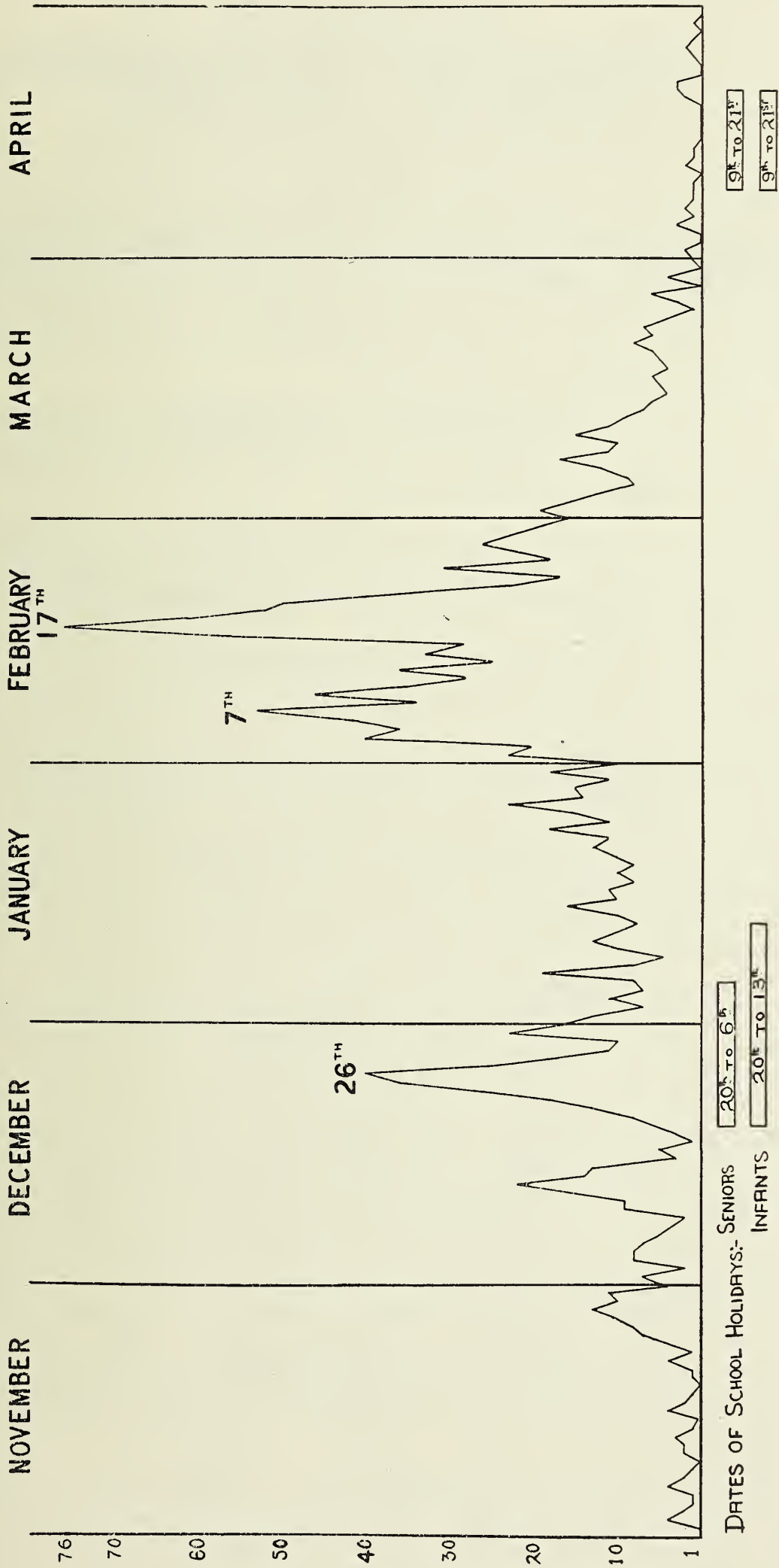
In these days the danger is further reduced by prompt notification of cases by head teachers. Such cases are at once visited, arrangements are made for them to be properly nursed and an offer is made to inject children under school age with adult serum. In Brighton there were relatively few acceptances (46) but this is a matter of education.

The course of the recent measles epidemic is shown in the diagram. The school holiday is shown, also its prolongation for one week in the infants' departments. All children under eight years of age were excluded from Sunday Schools during the closure of the Infants' departments. A definite slowing down of spread was due to this closure of Schools and Sunday Schools, but probably owing to Christmas parties and treats, which could only be partially controlled, the spread continued. But for the re-assembly of the schools the epidemic might have gradually subsided, but renewed and later rapid spread followed in from 2 to 4 weeks after the vacation ended. To my mind the diagram leaves no doubt that school attendance is the major cause of spread.

CONCLUSION.

No apparent advantage is gained from the exclusion of measles contacts from infected schools.

MEASLES CASES DATES OF RASH OCCURRING IN FIRST CASES IN FAMILIES.



APPENDIX V.

PALPABLE SCIENTIFIC UNTRUTHS RE ALCOHOL.

FOR AN A1 NATION BEER IS BEST.

RICH NOURISHMENT IN EVERY GLASS.

Partly as the result of these and similar advertisements, partly because of lessened cost and longer drinking hours, the amount of drink consumed each year is now on the increase. Enough beer is drunk to provide each man, woman and child with 13 gallons a year, and the average cost of alcoholic drinks consumed by persons of 20 years and over is estimated at about £7 10s. a year. In 1934 the consumption of beer was 779 million gallons and of milk 705 million gallons.

If 'Beer is Best' the drinking of this beverage, accompanied as it is by a sense of well-being and of self-satisfaction, should be encouraged. If there is 'Rich Nourishment in Every Glass' the athlete might well be advised to use it freely whilst training.

What is the truth?—Lord Buckmaster stated in the House of Lords, "There is no other industry you can think of whose prosperity must be measured in terms of national thriftlessness and in terms of national degradation."

Lord Arnold states that **in a half-pint glass of beer** there is only as much nourishment as there is in about three-fifths of an ounce of bread costing $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a penny, and for the same expenditure there is 22 times as much nourishment in milk as in beer. Sir George Newman states: "I know of no scientific evidence to support the view that alcohol increases or fortifies the natural powers of the body, or that alcohol strengthens the tissue of the body. Sir Edward Benn at the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institute, stated: "The total abstainer lives longer than the rest—there is now no shadow of doubt about that." If our youth required more evidence they should be asked to inquire why the Oxford crew have given up their allowance of beer this year.

There are many reasons why an M.O.H. views with dismay any increase in the drinking habits of the working man. On that account in many cases the weekly allowance to the wife is reduced by so great a percentage that the children are underfed. Cases are known in which wives actually go to meet their husbands when they leave the work with their weekly pay so as to prevent drinking on the way home. Home conditions are even worse when the wife tipples. All social workers know the misery caused by alcohol and how it directly leads to C3 children, and in spite of this our complacent Government takes no steps to stop lying advertisements.

The M.O.H. is not so concerned with the well-to-do, but the increase of the cocktail habit is so inimical to health that it must be mentioned. The composition of cocktails is very varied but gin is a common constituent and some contain absinthe. Alcohol taken on an empty stomach leads to a heavy concentration in the blood stream which is harmful to the higher brain cells, and absinthe which gives 'kick' to the cocktail quickly leads to addiction.

There is only one other matter to which I need refer, namely, the mischievous effects of medicated wines. Invalids frequently take these and become alcohol addicts. They are often unaware that such wines may contain as much as 17 per cent. of absolute alcohol and are highly intoxicating. The medical profession should discourage the use of these.

Annual Report
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
AND
TREATMENT
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF THE
County Borough of Brighton
FOR THE YEAR 1935.

BY
DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,
AND
RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Senior Medical Officer.

BRIGHTON :
THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 130, NORTH STREET—Z6817

SCHOOL CLINIC,
59 GRAND PARADE,
BRIGHTON.

MARCH, 1936.

To the Chairman and Members of the Children's Care Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to submit the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1935, which deals with the work of the Medical and Dental Departments. The Statistical Tables, required by the Board of Education, are given at the end of the Report.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

DUNCAN FORBES,
RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

								PAGE
Attendance of Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children in Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dentists' Report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Vision and Squint		...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ear Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
External Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Employment of School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Inspection Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Juvenile Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mentally Defective Children		...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Milk Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nursery Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Orthopaedic Treatment		...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provision of Meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Physical Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ringworm and X-Rays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Secondary School—Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
School Nurses' Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Statistical Tables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26—33
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

MEDICAL STAFF.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D. (Edin.), B.Sc., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer.

I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), Assistant School Medical Officer.

J. G. PALEY, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., Assist. Sch. M.O.

Mr. H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon (monthly visit).

DENTAL STAFF.

D. MACKAY, L.D.S. (St. Andrews), Senior School Dentist.

S. E. CHARMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

G. DAKERS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. KILLICK.

Miss K. O'BRIEN.

Miss V. HARDY.

Miss I. HILL.

Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, C.S.M.M.G., Orthopaedic Nurse.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Mr. R. E. TICEHURST.

Miss D. SILVER.

Miss V. NANSCAWEN.

Miss G. JENKINS.

Miss B. PERRY.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1935.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Brighton to be 147,427. The area of the Borough is 12,565 acres.

Number of Schools.

There are 21 "Provided" Schools (including the Intermediate School, Warren Farm School, and the "Special" School for Mental Defectives) with 50 departments, and 15 "Non-Provided" Schools, with 21 departments. There are 5 Housecraft Centres and 4 Handicraft Centres.

School Accommodation and Attendance.

The total accommodation (including the Intermediate School and Warren Farm School, but excluding the "Special" School for Mental Defectives, and the Housecraft and Handicraft Centres) at the end of 1935 was 19,354, the average number on the registers for the year ended 31st March being 16,755, and the average attendance 15,149.

Staff.

There were no changes in the Medical, Dental, Nursing or Clerical staffs during the year.

Co-ordination of Medical Services.

The close co-operation of the School Medical Service with the other medical services in the Borough, described in previous Reports, was fully maintained.

The Senior Medical Officer gave a series of lectures on the School Medical Service and the common defects found in school children, to the students at the Diocesan Training College.

Routine Medical Inspection.

Each school was visited twice during the year by the Medical Officers, for medical inspection purposes.

Children in the three Code Groups, viz., Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, were inspected. Children coming under the following groups were also examined, viz., Re-inspections, *i.e.*, children found defective at a previous Medical Inspection, and "Specials," *i.e.*, children brought forward for examination at the request of the parent, or on the suggestion of the Head Teacher, irrespective of the age of the child. In this way not only were medical records made of the 5,606 children falling under the Code Groups (see Tables on next page and Table I. page 26), but the majority of defective children were examined and kept under observation. The

total number of children inspected was 153 fewer than in 1934, due mostly to a fall in numbers in the intermediate group.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	15	372	450	91	50	978
Girls ...	10	298	472	98	51	929
Totals ...	25	670	922	189	101	1907

AGE.	INTERMEDIATES.		
	8.	9.	Total.
Boys ...	282	561	843
Girls ...	294	570	864
Totals ...	576	1131	1707

AGE.	LEAVERS.				
	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	639	304	17	112	1072
Girls ...	552	273	12	83	920
Totals ...	1191	577	29	195	1992

	GRAND TOTAL.				
	Entrants.	Inter-mediates.	Leavers.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	928	843	960	162	2893
Girls ...	878	864	837	134	2713
Totals ...	1806	1707	1797	296	5606

Attendance of Parents.

At the medical inspections, 3,178 parents attended out of 5,606 who were invited—a percentage of 56·7 (Boys 37·8 : Girls 54·2 : Infants 79·1).

The percentage of actual refusals was 1·25, represented by 79 children. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 599. The percentage of Code Group children actually examined in 1935 was 89·2. (For 1934 this percentage was 89·7).

School Clinic and Branch Clinics.

The arrangements for treatment and inspection of children at the School Clinic were carried on as in previous years.

The Branch Clinics for minor conditions at Whitehawk and Moulsecoomb continue to fulfil a useful function in those two districts.

For several years it has been recognised that the accommodation available at the Central Clinic in Grand Parade has become quite inadequate for present-day requirements. It is satisfactory to note that plans for a new Central Clinic have been submitted to the Board of Education, and have been approved. The new Clinic will accommodate the Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Medical Departments.

During 1935, the total number of attendances at the School Clinic, for all conditions, was 31,757 (28,084 being attendances for treatment); these attendances were made by 11,522 children. (For the previous year the total number of attendances was 30,836, made by 12,030 children.)

The following table gives an analysis of the numbers attending :—

	No. of Children.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	2415	8541
Eye Clinic (external diseases) ...	321	959
Ear Clinic	505	3015
Verminous Clinic	774	1823
Inspection Clinic	1741	2202
Tonsils and Adenoids (Pre and Post Operative) and Defective Vision	932	1115
Refraction Clinic	504	952
Employment Cases and Theatre Licences	228	228
Dental Clinic	3945	8705
Orthopaedic Clinic	48	4089
Others	109	128
	<hr/> 11522	<hr/> 31757

457 children making 1,583 attendances were dealt with at Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic; and 306 children with 954 attendances at the Whitehawk Branch Clinic.

Inspection Clinic.

This Clinic is held on Monday and Friday afternoons, and it is an important and useful one. Parents bring their children for consultation, or to see if they are fit to attend school. Many children are also sent by family doctors, by the Head Teachers, or on the advice of the School Attendance Officers.

During the year 1,741 individual children were seen, making 2,202 attendances.

Following Up.

No change has been made in our procedure, which has been described in previous reports.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

1. *Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.*

The arrangements for the treatment of children suffering from these conditions, the indications for advising operative treatment and the facilities for treatment have been fully described in previous Annual Reports—particularly in the Reports for 1932 and 1934. There is no change to report.

During 1935, 193 children were treated, the figure for the previous year being 190. The total number of children who have received this treatment through the agency of the School Clinic is 5,975.

Post-operative Examinations.

In 1934, 190 children were operated on, and during 1935, 146 of these attended for post-operative examination. An analysis of the results show that, amongst other conditions :—

Defective hearing was cured or improved in 29 out of 37 who had this symptom, *i.e.*, 78·3 per cent.

Otorrhoea was cured in 25 out of 36, *i.e.*, 69·4 per cent.

Enuresis was cured in 18 out of 32, *i.e.*, 56·2 per cent.

It should be noted that these figures are based on the 146 children who were re-examined out of the total of 190.

2. *Defective Vision and Squint.*

During the year, 504 children attended the Clinic for retinoscopy, making 952 attendances, and 420 had spectacles prescribed.

From an analysis of the 420 prescriptions, the following statistics are obtained :—

Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	85
Hypermetropia	...	...	53
Myopia	...	...	109
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	51
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	39
Odd Eyes	...	...	17
Squint—Convergent			
Hypermetropia	...	...	42
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	19
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	1
Myopia	...	...	2
Odd Eyes	...	...	0
Divergent			
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	1
Hypermetropia	...	...	1

Percentage of each defect (including squint) :—

Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	104—24·8%
Hypermetropia	...	...	96—22·9%
Myopia	...	...	111—26·4%
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	53—12·6%
Odd Eyes	...	...	17— 4·0%
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	39— 9·3%

During the year the parents of two children were advised to seek further advice at the Eye Hospital.

Fifteen boys from the Portslade Industrial School had retinoscopy performed and spectacles were prescribed.

Supervision of Children who wear Spectacles.

The children who have been prescribed spectacles are carefully supervised. Thus, they are tested twice a year in school by the Medical Officers at their visits. They are also seen by the School Nurses at their visits to the schools. Also, children who have more serious defects are seen at three monthly intervals (or less) at the Clinic. The Head Teachers have lists giving them the names of such children in their schools who require to wear spectacles.

Repairs and Renewals.

Children attend at the Clinic when the lenses are broken to receive the necessary prescription for the new lens or lenses : also where renewals are necessary, owing to improvement or otherwise in the vision. Other breakages, such as sides and frames, are referred by the School Nurses or Head Teachers to the Committee's optician.

During the year 92 children attended for broken lenses, and 201 for renewals.

3. *External Eye Disease.*

During the year under review, 321 children suffering from external eye diseases were treated at the Clinic (the number for the previous year being 351), and made 959 attendances. Of these children, 275 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Blepharitis	68	231	56
Conjunctivitis	114	349	99
Other Conditions	139	379	120

4. *Ear Diseases.*

505 children suffering from ear conditions attended the Clinic for treatment, making 3,015 attendances : of these, 345 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	282	2573	174
Deafness (Catarrhal) ...	33	65	22
Other Conditions	190	377	149

The Senior Medical Officer devotes one session per week to aural examination and treatment, and each new case is seen by him. The "dry method" of treatment by "iodine powder," described in previous reports, continues to give good results. 68 cases of chronic aural suppuration were treated by this method and 54 were discharged as cured : 19 other ear conditions were treated and 6 discharged.

Three cases of chronic suppuration were treated by ionisation and the condition cured in two : the third case showed improvement.

5. *Skin Diseases.*

The total number of children treated under this section was 2,415, which compares with 2,379 for 1934—an increase of 36. Ringworm cases and impetigo cases showed a fall in number of 18 and 65 respectively, but there was an increase of 95 in “other” conditions, *e.g.*, abrasions, cuts, etc.

The following table shows the skin conditions treated during the year :—

Disease.				Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Attendances.	Total No. of cases discharged.
Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	21	229	9
„ scalp and skin	...	...	...	—	—	—
„ skin	...	...	...	33	115	28
Impetigo, scalp	...	...	...	46	219	44
„ face	...	...	...	332	1067	309
„ scalp and face	...	...	...	6	64	6
„ other parts	...	...	...	59	177	44
Scabies	...	...	...	86	465	78
Seborrhoea	...	...	...	7	11	2
Eczema	...	...	...	24	73	21
Septic Sores	...	...	...	941	3486	693
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	113	236	104
Other diseases	...	...	...	747	2399	636
Totals	...	...	...	2415	8541	1974

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

This has been continued as in previous years, and 9 first cases in families or houses were investigated.

In same family :—

	Infected.	Not infected
Below school age	2	4
Attending school, below school age	—	—
Of school age	3	26
	5	30

6. *Orthopaedic Treatment.*

During the year, the number of new cases examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon was 81 : 48 school cases, 27 from the Infant Welfare Department, and 6 from the Tuberculosis Department. (For the previous year the corresponding figures were 61, 30 and 3.) There is thus a fall in the number of school cases.

The examinations made by the Surgeon may be summarised as follows:—

Number of new cases seen in 1935	...	...	...	81
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	323

The figures for the different departments are :—

School Medical Department.

Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	48
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	204

Infant Welfare Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon	...	...	27
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon	...	...	61

Tuberculosis Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon	...	...	6
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon	...	...	58

The number of treatments given by the Orthopaedic Nurse (massage, etc.), was :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	3119
Infant Welfare Children	...	...	...	...	878
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	...	92
					<hr/> 4089 <hr/>

Discharges.

During the year the Surgeon discharged 24 cases, either as cured or markedly improved, viz. :—

School Children :—

Flat-feet 8 ; Spinal curvature 2 ; Talipes 2 ; Others 5 ; Total, 17.

Infant Welfare Children :—

Knock-knees or bow legs 2 ; Torticollis 1 ; Others 3 ; Total, 6.

Tuberculosis Department :—

T.B. hip 1.

In-patient Treatment of Orthopaedic Cases.

The arrangements for in-patient treatment at the Country Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, were continued during 1935, and 21 cases were admitted during the year for operative treatment : 10 were school children, 7 were from the Tuberculosis Department, and 4 from the Infant Welfare Clinic.

The following list gives particulars of these cases :—

Name.	Age.	Admission.	Discharged	Condition.
J.H. (Ed.)	8	7- 1-35	24- 5-35	Congenital dislocation of left hip.
K.S. (Ed.)	13	23- 1-35	—	Scoliosis.
L.B. (T.B.)	18	15- 3-35	—	Tuberculous disease of hip.
P.C. (I.W.C.)	3	15- 3-35	28- 3-35	Congenital dislocation of hips.
G.B. (Ed.)	11	28- 3-35	28- 6-35	Infantile paralysis.
J.R. (T.B.)	12	28- 3-35	29- 5-35	Tuberculous disease of knee.
E.C. (T.B.)	13	28- 3-35	4- 4-35	Tuberculous disease of hip.
A.H. (T.B.)	18	4- 4-35	24- 5-35	Tuberculous disease of hip.
Th.B. (Ed.)	14	8- 5-35	24- 5-35	Spastic paraplegia.
D.R. (T.B.)	8	24- 5-35	28- 6-35	Tuberculous disease of hip.
R.H. (I.W.C.)	3	24- 5-35	27- 9-35	Club foot.
D.B. (I.W.C.)	4	29- 5-35	9-12-35	Club feet.
M.F. (Ed.)	12	28- 6-35	20- 8-35	Arthritis wrists.
A.M. (Ed.)	11	28- 6-35	20- 8-35	Deformity of feet.
V.S. (T.B.)	30	26- 7-35	17- 9-35	Tuberculous disease of spine.
E.C. (T.B.)	13	20- 8-35	12- 9-35	Tuberculous disease of hip.
E.S. (Ed.)	6	20- 8-35	12- 9-35	Club foot.
L.K. (Ed.)	7	12- 9-35	—	Knock-knees.
P.S. (Ed.)	10	27- 9-35	28-11-35	Infantile paralysis.
J.G. (Ed.)	14	28-11-35	—	Exostosis of tibia.
E.H. (I.W.C.)	3	9-12-35	—	Congenital scoliosis.

The following is an analysis of the new cases seen in 1935 :—

				No. of School Children.	No. of Infant Welfare Children.
1.	<i>Congenital Defects.</i>				
	Club foot	...	...	1	2
	Dislocation of hip	...	...	—	—
	Spastic paralysis	...	...	1	1
	Scoliosis	...	...	—	1
	Other conditions	...	...	5	6
2.	<i>Birth Injuries.</i>				
	Nerve injuries	...	...	—	1
	Fractures	...	...	—	2
	Torticollis	...	...	5	1
	Other conditions	...	...	—	—
3.	<i>Rickety Deformities.</i>				
	Bow-legs	...	...	—	3
	Knock-knees	...	...	2	1
	Other conditions	...	...	—	—
4.	<i>Knock-knees (Non-rickety)</i>	...	...	3	5
5.	<i>Postural defects of spine</i>	...	...	14	—
6.	<i>Structural defects of spine</i>	...	...	—	—
7.	<i>Flat-feet</i>	...	...	7	1
8.	<i>Infantile Paralysis</i>	...	...	2	3
9.	<i>Sequelae of acute fevers</i>	...	...	—	—
10.	<i>Fractures</i>	...	...	—	—
11.	<i>Bone Diseases (Non-tubercular)</i>	...	...	2	—
12.	<i>Osteomyelitis</i>	...	...	—	—
13.	<i>Injuries</i>	...	...	4	—
14.	<i>Other conditions</i>	...	...	2	—
				—	—
	Total	...	...	48	27
				—	—
15.	<i>Tubercular Joints :—</i>				
	Hip-joint	...	...	4	
	Spine	...	...	1	
	Foot	...	...	1	
				—	
	Total	...	...	6	
				—	

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

This is provided for at the "Special" School in Hollingdean Road. The staff consists of the Head Teacher, two assistants, and instructors in boot-repairing, carpentry and housewifery.

The school is certified for 70 places, and the number of children on the school roll at the end of the year was, 47 boys, 20 girls.

Apart from the ordinary school work, special attention is given to practical work, thus :—

1. Cookery, laundry and housewifery : all the girls over 12 receive instruction in these subjects, one half-day per week being allotted to each subject.

2. Boot-repairing : all boys over 12 attend this class two afternoons per week, under an instructor.

3. Carpentry : boys over 12 receive instruction two afternoons per week from an instructor : toys and useful household articles are made.

4. Gardening : the Head Mistress takes a class of boys on one or two mornings per week, when weather is favourable, in the school garden : each boy is responsible for his own small plot and flowers and vegetables are grown.

Ten children were admitted during the year : nine children—five boys and four girls—having attained the age of 16, were notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee : one boy, found to be ineducable, was also notified. One girl and one boy, who made good progress, were returned to Elementary Schools.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer paid periodic visits to the school : all the children were medically inspected : they were also examined as to their mental attainments.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

The following table gives the number of children falling under the above classifications, maintained in residential institutions by the Education Committee, during 1935 :—

BLIND CHILDREN.				DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.	
Court Grange School for Blind, Abbotskerswell.	Barclay Home for Girls	School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.	Brighton School for the Blind.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	1	1	7	5

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, ETC.				
Heritage Craft School, Chailey.	Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Stanmore.		Lingfield Training Colony.	Children's Heart Home, Lancing.
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.
1	1	3	1	1

During the year one boy left the Brighton School for the Deaf, and one boy left the Brighton School for the Blind, having reached the leaving age. One girl left the Heritage Craft School at Chailey.

Nursery Class.

A Nursery Class for children under school age is held at the Sussex Street Infants' School, and has been described in previous Reports. It still carries out its useful function.

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into 3 districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district the cleaner schools are visited once in 6 weeks, the other schools once in 4 weeks on an average. During the year the nurses made 73,498 examinations.

In the Rottingdean and Patcham districts this work is carried out by the District Nurses in the areas concerned.

The number of visits made by the School Nurses to school departments was 451. 666 home visits were also made for following up, etc.

The following table shows the result of their visits to the schools :—

	No. of Individual Children found infected.	No. of Examinations made of infected Children.
Verminous condition of head and body ...	1723	6759
Ringworm ...	23	45
Impetigo ...	223	347
Scabies ...	15	27
Other conditions ...	172	394
	<hr/> 2156	<hr/> 7572

Of the 1,723 children found unsatisfactory, 774 warranted exclusion from school : for the previous year 814 were excluded. The parents of all children found unsatisfactory had notices sent to them and directions given as to the method of putting their children right.

The children excluded—774—attended the Clinic, making 1,823 attendances. These children are only readmitted to school when a certificate is given from the Medical Department stating that they are fit.

Prosecutions.

In those cases where no attempt has been made to get the child clean, or where the child is not clean within a certain time limit, prosecution under the Attendance Bye-laws is ordered by the Attendance Committee.

During 1935, 14 parents were prosecuted, and in 2 instances fines of 5s. were imposed. 2 cases were dismissed, and 10 withdrawn.

Provision of Milk for School Children.

There is now a Milk Club in every Elementary School Department. Advantage is taken of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, whereby one-third of a pint of milk is supplied at a cost of one halfpenny.

Meals and Milk for Necessitous Cases.

As in previous years, the Education Committee took advantage of the canteens at Southover Street and at Whitehawk, where meals are prepared by a voluntary Committee, and necessitous children are supplied with dinners. These canteens were open from November, 1934, till Easter, 1935, and the children who had had dinners were then transferred to the milk list.

In September of this year a list of 620 necessitous children, recommended by Head Teachers, was received. These children were examined by the

School Medical Staff, as to malnutrition, and 452 were recommended to receive additional nourishment—33 for dinners and 419 for milk, and of those recommended for milk, 29 were marked to have one-third of a pint both morning and afternoon. In making these recommendations regard was paid to the suggestions contained in Circular 1437 of the Board of Education where—*inter alia*—it is recommended that children should be selected who show symptoms of subnormal nutrition, however slight.

The following figures, kindly supplied by the Head of the Children's Care Department, relate to the period 1st January, 1935, to the 31st December, 1935 :—

5,838 Dinners supplied at 5d. each	...	...	...	£121	12	6
25,874 one-third pints of milk supplied at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	...	...	...	95	11	5
Number of children on feeding list	...	...	...	463.		

345 of the children recommended by the Senior Medical Officer for milk, and whose parents were in a position to pay the full cost, joined the school clubs and are not included in these figures. The corresponding number for the previous year was 132. This points to an improvement in the economic circumstances of many families.

It should be noted that, whilst in other years the supply of milk stopped at Whitsun, last year it was continued throughout the year.

The children recommended for meals and milk in November, 1934, were again examined in May, 1935, *i.e.*, after an interval of six months, and the heights and weights of each child recorded at these examinations were compared. 419 children were thus reviewed, and it is interesting to note that the average gain in weight was 1.65 kilogrammes ($3\frac{5}{8}$ lbs.), and in height 3.2 centimetres ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Four children showed their height stationary and 15 weight stationary; four children lost a little weight, in varying amounts up to 0.7 kilogrammes.

Employment of Children.

We desire to thank the Education Officer for the following extracts from his report on the employment of children for the year ending 31st December, 1935 :—

(1) Children coming within the provisions of the Employment of Children Bye-laws.

“The Employment of Children Bye-laws continued to be administered through the Education Office during the past year on the same lines as heretofore, terminal lists of employed children being obtained from the Head Teachers and half-yearly returns giving particulars of children employed on the 1st January and the 1st July from the employers. Each case is examined and, after any irregularities have been pointed out to the employers, generally, immediate steps are taken by them to conform to the bye-laws. When co-operation is not given, the cases are followed up either by a warning letter or a visit and, if necessary, a report is made to the Committee.

Patrol duty was performed by the Employment Inspector with the assistance, outside usual working hours, of certain of the School Attendance Officers. During the year seven reports on contraventions of the bye-laws were received from the Chief Constable, three of which resulted in prosecutions. In the other four cases, warning letters were sent. The continued

building developments are making patrol work more difficult and the co-operation of the Chief Constable's staff is, therefore, greatly appreciated.

Seven cases of contraventions of the bye-laws were referred to the Magistrates during the year, and summonses were heard with the following results :—

Fined 10s.	...	...	...	...	(1)
Fined 5s.	...	...	...	...	(2)—(1 Police case).
Dismissed on payment of costs (£1/1/0)	...	...	...	...	(1)—(A Police case).
Dismissed on payment of costs	...	...	...	...	(2)—(1 Police case).
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	(1)

The following table gives the number of children reported by the Head Teachers in their terminal lists as being employed. Comparative figures are shown for the past five years. This is the second full year during which the new bye-laws made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, have been in operation, and the increase in the numbers may be attributed to the fact that now children come within the scope of the bye-laws until the end of the term in which they become 14 years of age and not, as previously, until their fourteenth birthday; and also to the general growth of the Borough through housing developments.

	Jan., 1935	May 1935	Sept., 1935	Total No. reported employed during 1935.	Total number reported employed.			
					1934	1933	1932	1931
Boys	272	287	317	583	566	534	486	519
Girls	5	5	6	14	13	20	5	5
Totals	277	292	323	597	579	554	491	524

There was also an increase in the number of employers using child labour during the year, viz. :—

1935	...	...	...	...	363
1934	...	...	...	...	341
1933	...	...	...	...	315
1932	...	...	...	...	289

The following table shows the number of children working before morning school and on Sundays. Children working before school are required to be medically examined by the School Doctor to show that such employment will not be prejudicial to their health :—

YEAR.	EMPLOYMENT BEFORE SCHOOL				SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT			
	No. Registered during the year.		No. Working at end of year.		No. Registered during the year.		No. working at end of year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1935	164	1	75	1	155	1	73	1
1934	168	—	75	—	164	—	74	—
1933	188	—	92	—	175	1	89	1
1932	122	—	69	—	121	—	75	—

The tables below show the total number of children registered during 1935 and the occupations in which they were employed:—

	No. REGISTERED DURING 1935.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1934		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of employment cards issued ...	525	8	533	464	6	470
No. of employment cards surrendered	450	5	455	498	10	508
No. of cards in circulation at end of year	331	6	337	256	3	259
No. of <i>children</i> in possession of cards at end of year	315	6	321	249	3	252

OCCUPATIONS.	No. REGISTERED DURING 1935.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1934.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	258	—	258	232	—	232
Greengrocery delivery	122	1	123	104	1	105
Milk delivery	8	—	8	8	—	8
Bread delivery	29	—	29	25	—	25
Meat delivery	50	—	50	43	—	43
Household duties	1	4	5	—	3	3
Other employment	57	3	60	52	2	54
Totals	525	8	533	464	6	470

2. *Children Employed in Entertainments.*

During 1935, 78 licences to enable children to take part in entertainments were issued as against 118 in 1934. Thirty of these were granted to enable children to take part in local (1935) Christmas pantomimes; one child was granted a licence to go on tour for six weeks.

The number of children who visited Brighton during the year to perform at local theatres was 64 as against 53 the previous year.

The children's lodgings and dressing-rooms at the theatres are visited before their arrival, and during the time they are performing frequent inspections are made at the theatres to ensure that the conditions of the licences are being complied with."

Juvenile Employment.

Close co-operation between the Juvenile Employment Bureau and the School Medical Department has been maintained. It has been the custom here for many years now for the Senior Medical Officer to submit to the Juvenile Employment Officer, at the end of each School-term, medical reports and suggestions for suitable employment, on children who present abnormalities, defects, etc., these reports being based on the latest medical records of the individual child as recorded at Medical Inspection, or more often, as seen at special examinations at the School Clinic. As these examinations of defective children at the School Clinic are more frequent than Medical Inspections—often three monthly or less—the Juvenile Employment Officer has the benefit of getting a report on the latest condition of the child, with suggestions as to suitable and unsuitable employment.

In the Administrative Memorandum No. 137, sent to Local Authorities in September, 1935, the Board emphasises the necessity for co-operation between the School Medical Department and the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and a list of terms is given, which may be used to indicate the unsuitability of certain children for particular types of work. The Medical Inspectors now enter on the child's medical schedule, at the inspection of the "Leavers" group, the appropriate term where a child is found defective. Thus, if a child is known to suffer from epilepsy, on his schedule the Medical Inspector would enter the term "e." A reference to the list of terms shows that "e" indicates that the child is "unsuitable for work near moving machinery."

The suggestions contained in this memorandum are most useful, and we have decided, after consulting with the Juvenile Employment Officer, to adopt those suggestions and also to continue our previous practice of sending in special reports on exceptional children, as these reports are stated to be most helpful. Such reports are based on special examinations much later than the "Leavers" medical inspection and consequently are more up-to-date. In this way the Juvenile Employment Officer gets the advantage of both systems, and although in a few cases there may be a slight duplication, this, in our view, is offset by the usefulness and importance of this part of School Medical work.

During the past year special reports and suggestions *re* suitable employment respecting special children were submitted in the case of 32 boys and 54 girls.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

On account of Whooping-cough.

St. Bartholomew's Infants	...	25th January to 25th February.
Sussex Street Infants	...	25th January to 25th February.

On account of Whooping-cough, coughs and colds.

Patcham Junior Mixed	...	23rd January to 11th February.
----------------------	-----	--------------------------------

On account of Measles.

Mackie Hall, Patcham	...	4th and 5th November. 14th November until after Christmas Holiday.
Lewes Road Infants (Class I.)	...	18th November to 25th November.
Lewes Road Infants	...	20th November to 27th November.
Middle Street Infants	...	21st November to 26th November.
Ditchling Road Infants (Class II.)	...	21st November to 27th November.
Stanford Road Infants (Class I)	...	22nd November to 1st December.
Lewes Road Infants	...	28th November to 7th December.
Stanford Road Infants (Children under 5)	...	2nd December until after Christmas Holiday.
Central Infants	...	3rd December to 7th December.
Park Street Infants (Classes II. and III.)	...	4th December to 7th December.
Lewes Road Infants (Children under 5)	...	9th December until after Christmas Holiday.

On account of Measles and Chicken-pox.

Coombe Road Infants ... 18th December until after Christmas Holidays.

Two hundred and seventy-five children contacts with diphtheria in their own homes were swabbed before their return to school; of these, 56, or 25.5 per cent., gave positive results. 180 recovered diphtheria patients were similarly swabbed immediately before the date fixed for their return to school, and 32, or 17.7 per cent., gave positive results. The number of cases of diphtheria notified in 1935 was 285, as compared with 113 in 1934.

DENTAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Dental Staff.

Three full-time dental surgeons conducted the work of the department with the assistance of two clerk-attendants, the staff remaining the same as recorded in the report of last year.

Extent of the Service.

A United Dental Service operates under the direction of the Education Committee and the Health Committee. Inspection and treatment is provided for the following groups :—

- (a) Children in attendance at the Elementary Schools and the Intermediate School.
- (b) Children under 5 years of age, not in attendance at school, referred through the Infant Welfare Centres. This includes an inspection clinic for Toddlers.
- (c) Expectant and nursing mothers referred from the Ante-natal Clinics.
- (d) Patients in the Borough Sanatorium.
- (e) Special cases referred by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer.

One-sixth of the united time of the staff is allotted to the inspection and treatment of patients under the headings (b), (c), (d), (e); the remainder of the time is spent entirely on the work of the school scheme (a).

The school service employs the equivalent of two full and one half-time dentist.

Treatment.

All treatment is carried out at the Central Clinic. Infants and Mothers referred from the Maternity & Child Welfare Centres are seen on special afternoon sessions.

United Dental Service.

The School service works in close conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. These closely related systems continue to provide one of the most effective forms of dental education. In addition to this important consideration, the variety of work introduced is helpful to the operator dealing with large numbers of children.

Scholarship Children.

All children awarded Special places at the Secondary Schools this year received dental appointments, irrespective of the routine inspections. 93 of these children made 173 attendances for treatment. The following table gives a summary of the work done for this group :—

	Fillings.	Extractions.	Other Operations.	Administrations of N ₂ O.
Temporary Teeth ...	—	73	3	—
Permanent Teeth ...	130	31	93	14
Total ...	130	104	96	14

Other Operations.

This heading in the above table and in the statistical table on page 33, includes the following procedures :—simple dressings for the relief of pain, scalings, gum treatment, prescriptions for various mouth conditions, X-Ray work for diagnostic purposes, treatment and filling of root canals, silver nitrate-formalin treatment to prevent extension of decay, and the fitting of orthodontic appliances for the correction of irregularity of the teeth.

Cavity Preparation.

The recently introduced operative technique known as “The Water-Jet Method of Cavity Preparation” was used in quite a number of cases. It has proved most effective.

The method, briefly explained, consists in the preparation of a cavity for filling by directing a continuous fine jet of cold water on the affected tooth while the carious part is being removed.

The method is particularly good for children. Pain is entirely absent in most cases and greatly diminished in the few remaining cases. On subsequent visits apprehension due to the anticipation of pain is eliminated. Many of the children are enthusiastic about it and are quite reassured when they know they are to have “the water jet.”

Orthodontic Treatment.

During the year many cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated, by the judicious extraction of teeth in the overcrowded areas. Deformities requiring the use of appliances are accepted for treatment provided reasonably good progress of the corrective process can be expected within a period of six months. 10 appliances were fitted to remedy irregularity of the teeth in the mouths of 10 children. Simple inexpensive removable apparatus was used for all cases.

Dental Board Exhibit and Lectures.

The Director of Education of the Dental Board arranged to send a dental exhibit and expert lecturers to give simple dental talks in the schools. Over a period of two weeks 18 school departments were visited and approximately 5,000 children attended the lectures and examined the various models. The talks comprised a few elementary dental truths admirably explained in simple words. The advice given was sound and helpful and the talks certainly aroused much interest.

Routine Inspection and Treatment.

Routine inspection was suspended at the beginning of the year as 1,388 children inspected during 1934 were awaiting treatment. These children were treated in 1935 and this accounts for the decrease in the numbers examined at the routine inspections.

The complete round of the schools for inspection and treatment continues to take about two years. The following extract from a Board of Education circular recently issued is of interest :—"The School Dental Service is seriously incomplete in most parts of the country. Authorities should aim at securing an initial dental inspection of every child on its entry into school life, to be followed by an annual re-examination until the child ceases to attend school."

A modification of the system was put into effect during the latter half of the year in order to conform in a measure to the above principle. The temporary expedient adopted aims at seeing all children in the Infants and Junior Mixed Departments every twelve months and rendering members of the Senior Groups dentally fit before leaving school. The younger children will thus get the full benefit of dental inspection and treatment during the transition period between the first and second dentitions when careful observation and care is essential. The older children will have one inspection and treatment instead of the two formerly possible; however, if they should experience any discomfort they will receive attention as casual cases.

Prevalence of Decay.

The figures concerning the condition of the teeth of children covered by the routine inspections indicate that 76·4 per cent. of these children showed evidence of dental defects requiring treatment.

Acceptance of Treatment.

The parents of 71·7 per cent. of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections accepted the offer of treatment. This figure is slightly lower than that of last year (77·8 per cent.). The acceptance figures vary in the different districts visited from 80·4 per cent. to 65 per cent.

Attendances for Treatment.

8,705 attendances were made by 3,945 children for treatment. 85·5 per cent. of the routine cases, whose parents consented on the acceptance forms to have the children treated, actually received treatment.

The members of the teaching profession continued their active co-operation and the numerous services rendered helped considerably to facilitate the work of the dentists.

Treatment Tables.

The following table shows the number of different operations carried out during the year. The figures for last year are given in order that a comparison may be made. The fall in the number inspected, as already explained, was due to the suspension of inspection at the beginning of the year to allow for the treatment of cases brought forward from the previous year.

	Number of Children	Number Requiring Treat- ment.	Number Actually Treated.	Fillings.	Extrac- tions.	Administra- tions of N ₂ O.	Other Opera- tions.
1934	7343	5929	4324	5019	8451	562	1530
1935	5335	4475	3945	5195	8114	495	1935

The statistical tables in which all the above figures are included are given on page 33.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Municipal Secondary Boys' and Girls' Schools at Varndean, this being the sixteenth year of medical inspection. As in previous years, the arrangements made worked well, and the respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

The inspection in the Girls' School was conducted by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer.

The inspection is a full medical inspection, and is carried out once a year, at a suitable time which does not clash with school examinations, etc. Full details were given in Annual Report for 1931.

The groups inspected were :—

1. All new entrants since previous medical inspection, including pupils from outside the Borough.
2. All pupils born in 1920 (*i.e.*, 15 years old).
3. Absentees from last inspection and, in addition,
4. Special cases, and
5. Re-inspections.

Medical Treatment.

Arrangements are made for the treatment of the pupils at the School Clinic, much the same as for the Elementary School children, the charges for treatment being the same. With regard to treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and for spectacle cases, where the numbers are sufficient complete sessions are given to Secondary pupils alone.

Following a medical inspection, parents are notified of any defects and are advised to have treatment either privately, at a hospital, or through the School Clinic, and are asked to intimate which method they propose adopting. With the exception of pupils with defective vision, most of the defects are treated by private practitioners.

The number of pupils in attendance is : Boys' School, 607 ; Girls' School, 504.

At the medical inspection, 246 Boys and 181 Girls were given a full medical inspection, *i.e.*, 38.4 per cent. of the Secondary pupils were seen. The number of "Special" cases was 3, and the number of Re-inspections was 169—81 Boys and 88 Girls.

The following table gives the numbers inspected in the various age groups :—

Year of Birth.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Age.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	
Boys	3	117	13	17	6	79	11	246
Girls	2	71	18	4	10	67	9	181
Totals	5	188	31	21	16	146	20	427

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.	Grand Total.
Boys	2	81	83
Girls	1	88	89
Totals	3	169	172

Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st Dec., 1935.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
				No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	...	{ Ringworm—body ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Impetigo—body ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Other Diseases ... ..	...	—	1	—	—
EYE	...	{ Defective vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	...	19	1	2	—
		{ Other conditions... ..	...	2	—	—	—
EAR	...	{ Otorrhoea ... ..	...	1	—	—	—
		{ Other conditions ... ..	...	3	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT		{ Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	...	1	1	—	—
		{ Adenoids ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
TEETH—Dental Diseases	...	...	...	8	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRC.		{ Heart disease—Organic... ..	...	4	1	—	—
		{ Functional ... ..	...	1	—	—	1
		{ Anaemia ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM		{ Epilepsy ... ..	...	1	—	—	—
		{ Other Conditions ... ..	...	—	1	—	—
DEFORMITIES		{ Kyphosis ... ..	...	—	12	—	—
		{ Scoliosis ... ..	...	1	1	—	—
		{ Other conditions... ..	...	3	1	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	5	13	—	—

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Defective Vision and Squint :—

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) ...	23	—	—	23

Total number for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	23
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Total number who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	23
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of Medical Inspection :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.
No. inspected	246	40·5	181	35·9
No. defective requiring Treatment	19	7·7	22	12·2

Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils inspected during the year at the Routine Inspection.

Boys.

AGE.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	TOTAL.
A.	1	40	4	4	1	16	4	70
B.	2	77	9	13	5	63	7	176
C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals :	3	117	13	17	6	79	11	246

GIRLS.

AGE.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	TOTAL.
A.	1	52	14	2	4	14	1	88
B.	1	18	4	2	6	53	8	92
C.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals :	2	71	18	4	10	67	9	181

TOTALS.

	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	TOTAL.
Boys	70	28.5	176	71.5	—	—	246
Girls	88	48.6	92	50.8	1	.6	181
TOTAL	158	37.0	268	62.8	1	.2	427

A.—Excellent.

B.—Normal.

C.—Slightly sub-normal.

TABLE II.

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1935.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
SKIN	(1) Ringworm—Scalp				2	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body				4	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies				3	—	1	—
	(4) Impetigo				6	—	3	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)				18	4	5	1
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...					33	4	9	1
EYE	(6) Blepharitis				12	—	2	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis				3	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis				—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities				—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)				18	2	71	45
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...					33	2	73	45
EAR	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)				223	31	92	2
	(12) Squint				36	3	18	1
	(13) Defective Hearing				10	2	—	—
	(14) Otitis Media				17	—	2	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases				58	—	1	1
NOSE AND THROAT	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only				86	60	56	20
	(17) Adenoids only				10	12	5	5
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids				78	17	89	5
	(19) Other Conditions				7	10	5	15
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				2	2	10	23
HEART & CIRCULATION	(21) Defective Speech				—	—	—	2
	Heart Disease :							
	(22) Organic				49	28	21	3
	(23) Functional				13	40	6	6
	(24) Anaemia				5	5	4	5
LUNGS	(25) Bronchitis				7	7	7	7
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases				2	2	4	9
	Pulmonary :—							
	(27) Definite				2	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected				—	—	5	—
TUBERCULOSIS	Non-Pulmonary :—							
	(29) Glands				1	—	—	4
	(30) Bones and Joints				4	—	—	—
	(31) Skin				—	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms				—	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					5	1	—	4
Carried forward ...					676	226	407	154

TABLE II.—(continued).

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Brought forward ...					676	226	407	154
NERVOUS SYSTEM	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	5	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	5	—	17	7
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	26	23	19	23
DEFORMITIES	(36)	Rickets	...	...	1	—	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	5	5	—	1
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	46	96	29	10
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...					51	66	125	404
Total ...					810	421	597	599

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1806	213	11.8	1575	87.2	18	1.0	—	—
Second Age-group ...	1707	193	11.3	1489	87.2	25	1.5	—	—
Third Age-group ...	1797	286	15.9	1472	81.9	38	2.1	1	.1
Other Routine Inspections ...	296	42	14.2	247	83.4	7	2.4	—	—
Total ...	5606	734	13.09	4783	85.32	88	1.57	1	.02

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

TABLE III.—(continued).**PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	3	—	—	4

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
9	—	—	—	9

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	1	—	—	4

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**Feeble-Minded Children.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
67	6	4	7	84

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	2	—	—	5

TABLE III.—(continued).**PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.****A. Tuberculous Children.****I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	14	3	1	18

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	24	8	2	34

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	117	2	6	125

C. Crippled Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	5	5	4	19

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	5	2	2	10

TABLE III.—(continued).

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total.
M.D. + Congenital heart disease ...	—	—	—	1	1
M.D. + Epilepsy ...	3	—	—	—	3
M.D. + Cerebral diplegia	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN.			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ...	—	—	—
(ii) Other treatment ...	20	1	21
Ringworm-Body ...	33	—	33
Scabies ...	84	2	86
Impetigo ...	443	—	443
Other skin disease ...	86	27	113
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	316	5	321
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	501	4	505
MISCELLANEOUS ...	1659	60	719
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total ...	3142	99	3241

TABLE IV.—(continued).

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.	Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
				(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Other-wise.	(i) Under the Authority's Scheme	(ii) Other-wise.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)	510	11	521	420	9	416	9
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—				
Total... ..	510	11	521	420	9	416	9

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.											Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)			(iv)
—	4	189	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	194	—	3	201

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.—(continued).*Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.	
Number of children treated ...	13	—	46	—	—	4	63

Table V.—**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

Number of Children who were :—				(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	8705
(1) Inspected by the Dentist :	Aged : No.			(5) Half-days devoted to :—		
(a) Routine Age Groups	5...	97	Total, 3643	Inspection ...	...	23
	6...	567		Treatment ...	...	1255
	7...	550				
	8...	460				
	9...	510				
	10...	523				
	11...	255				
	12...	236				
13...	366					
14...	79					
(b) Specials	...	...	...	1692		
(c) TOTAL (Routine & Specials)	5335					
(2) Found to require treatment	4475			(9) Other operations :—		
(3) Actually treated	...	...	3945	Permanent teeth	...	1353
				Temporary teeth	...	582
						1935
				(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions		495
				(6) Fillings :—		
				Permanent teeth	...	5120
				Temporary teeth	...	75

Table VI.—**UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...	7
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	73498
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean ...	1723
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ...	14

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

We have to thank the Organiser of Physical Training for the following Extracts from his Report to the Committee for 1935 :—

A little over two years ago a new Syllabus of Physical Training was published by the Board, and it will readily be understood that the task of the teachers during that period in introducing so much new work has by no means been an easy one.

As a result of the past years of experience, however, many difficulties have been overcome and in spite of frequent interruptions by bad weather, the general standard of work in most of the classes in the Senior Girls', Junior Mixed and Infants' Departments has considerably improved. In a number of them, the exercises have reached quite a high standard.

The mats requisitioned during the year by most of the schools have added to the value and interest of lessons in the playgrounds.

General Activity Exercises.

This group of exercises includes all forms of running, jumping, agility exercises and games practices. It occupies the latter half of the physical training period.

Last year this part of the work was badly hampered by the lack of small apparatus. Since April, however, when practically all schools were fully equipped with ropes, tennis balls, bats, jumping stands, etc., interest in activities has greatly increased, and considering the short time this apparatus has been in use, progress in many of the classes has been rapid.

Now that success has been achieved in the initial stages, attention to the following points would help to raise the standard of work a little higher. The first of these is organisation. A haphazard arrangement, particularly in group work, can never be effective. It is essential, therefore, that the playground or hall should be carefully planned so as to allow adequate space for each activity and the apparatus placed as near as possible to the part of the playground in which it is to be used so that the lesson can be started without waste of time.

Of equal importance is the choice and training of group leaders. A child with no athletic ability or who cannot control his team is of little use. A few minutes given occasionally to the training of leaders is time well spent.

Senior Girls' Schools.

Since 1933, all the work in the Senior Girls' Departments has been based on the Syllabus and the Supplement for Older Girls.

It was hoped that the Board would publish the promised new syllabus for senior girls but, as towards the end of the year there appeared to be no immediate prospect of it being issued, it was decided to draw up a scheme locally. This scheme, like that issued to the Senior Boys' Schools last year, will provide for schools with Swedish equipment and for those without it. Particular care has been taken in its preparation to ensure continuity with the 1933 Syllabus. The scheme will not be introduced until the teachers concerned have attended a training class.

The preparation of the scheme was undertaken by Miss Jackson, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Gatwood and Miss Forbes, and to them a word of thanks is due.

Gymnastic Apparatus.

During the year the greater part of a set of Swedish portable apparatus was supplied to Park Street Senior Girls' School, full sets to Coombe Road, Ditchling Road and Stanford Road Senior Boys' Schools and the remainder of a set to St. Luke's Terrace Senior Boys' School. This brings the total number of Senior Boys' Schools fully equipped since 1933 to eight.

Senior Boys' Schools.

The introduction of portable apparatus in the Senior Boys' Schools has entirely changed the attitude towards physical exercises. The staff and boys in all the schools equipped have shown the greatest keenness for the new work and the results during the year have exceeded expectations.

Reports by the Head Teachers of schools equipped with apparatus are given at the end of this report.

Clothing.

Unsuitable clothing, the greatest handicap to physical training, is gradually being overcome. The lead in this direction has been given by the Senior Girls.

In the Junior and Infants' Departments too, considerable headway has been made. In several of these schools practically all the children have provided shoes and even in the poorer districts the number of children with them has increased. In one or two Infants' Schools the teachers have knitted shoes for the use of the children in the upper classes.

Since the introduction of Swedish apparatus most of the senior boys have provided shoes and the position as regards clothing in general is more satisfactory than it has ever been. The example given by one Senior Boys' Department in stripping to the waist for physical exercises has been followed in several others, but it is realised that this scanty dress is possible only during warm weather. Shorts and a singlet would be more suitable for all occasions, and there is reason to believe that with a little encouragement from the teachers many of the boys would provide them. This dress would, in the end be more economical, as the wear and tear on street clothing during exercises on the floor and on apparatus is considerable.

Organised Games in the Playground.

Although pitches have been marked in the playgrounds and an ample supply of games apparatus provided, progress in this branch of physical training in most of the Junior Schools has been slow. A good deal of attention has been given to the simple ball practices throughout the schools, but very little to the more advanced group practices and team games in the upper classes.

Much more satisfactory work would be possible if the staff of each school would co-operate and draw up a programme of practices and games for a term or a year, according to the ability of the children in their particular classes. This programme should be regarded as a guide rather than a rigid scheme by which it would be possible to ensure progressive training from year to year and prevent the constant repetition of certain games throughout the school.

Organised Games in the Parks—Senior Schools.

The organisation of winter games in the Senior Boys' Schools is generally satisfactory. In the summer, however, the arrangements are not so good. The programme is too limited. Cricket, which usually occupies most of the games time, does not appeal to many of the boys and, as several of the fields are unsuitable for it, a choice of games is desirable. Rounders and stoolball are suitable games and both could with advantage be more generally used.

In view of the enthusiasm for games among the senior girls, provision is being made for an extension of the field programme during the coming year.

The Committee has sanctioned the purchase of hockey equipment at Moulsecomb Playing Field as an experiment, and several of the Head Teachers have expressed their willingness to provide shinty sticks. With these two games added to Netball and Touch and Pass, it will be possible to arrange a more skilled and interesting games scheme than that at present in use.

Junior Schools.

In the Junior Schools only the top class attends the parks for organised games. The actual playing time allowed is thirty minutes.

In the summer, the main games are rounders, stoolball and cricket and, considering the length of the period and the age of the children, the results so far have been fairly satisfactory.

In a few classes of girls, netball has been played with some success during the winter, but in most of them only games of the simpler type have been attempted.

With efficient training in the younger classes during the games period in the playground, however, it should be possible to introduce games like Post Ball, Hand Ball, Netball, Touch and Pass and perhaps Shinty in all classes attending the parks.

In a Junior Department fortunate enough to have a field adjacent to the school, hockey has been played successfully by the girls for two seasons. The children provided their own sticks.

Swimming.

The results in the instruction classes for the year, the highest ever recorded in the schools of the town, reflect with credit on all those responsible for the teaching of swimming.

1,335 children passed the ten yards' test and 1,002 passed the twenty-five yards' test. The totals for 1934 were :—1,234—ten yards ; 977—twenty-five yards..

Additional facilities at the Rottingdean Pool and the North Road Bath granted by the Town Council, permitted seven additional classes to attend for instruction.

The children attending the village school at Rottingdean greatly appreciated their swimming lessons at the new Pool, and it is hoped that this privilege will again be granted in 1936.

The swimming tests were held as usual at the North Road Bath by the Intermediate School and the Elementary Schools Swimming Association. The results were as follows :—

Intermediate School.

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
50 yards...	...	...	...	...	—	23
100 yards...	...	...	...	...	38	23
440 yards...	...	...	...	...	36	19

Elementary Schools Swimming Association.

					<i>Juniors.</i>		<i>Seniors.</i>	
					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
50 yards	...	...	...	119	159	—	—	—
100 yards	...	...	...	—	—	201	162	—

Proficiency Tickets giving free admission to the Corporation Bath were awarded to these children by the Committee.

The attendances at the Corporation and the St. Luke's Terrace Baths were as follows :—

Corporation Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	10,755
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	537

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	15,938
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	797

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Clubs.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	13,690
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	...	...	684

The following is a statement of expenditure on swimming instruction and proficiency tickets at the Corporation Bath :—

				1935.	1934.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admissions (instruction)	...	...	...	84 16 0	80 0 0
5,703 proficiency tickets at 2d.	...	...	...	47 10 6	44 11 8

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY THE HEAD TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS EQUIPPED WITH SWEDISH GYMNASTIC APPARATUS.

“ I am pleased to report that the Swedish gymnastic apparatus supplied last year has, in my opinion, proved to be a valuable asset to the school.

The Physical Training work has improved and the boys look forward to their lessons with keen pleasure.

This keenness is shewn in the willingness of most of the parents to provide suitable clothes and shoes for the Physical Training lessons.”

G.R.

“The introduction of the apparatus has caused a different attitude to Physical Training.

The boys do their best to obtain suitable shoes and strip to perform the exercises. They anticipate the lessons and enjoy them.”

A.L.H.

“The introduction of the new outlook in physical training, and especially the use of the portable apparatus, has given rise to a very great improvement in the subject in this school.

The bench exercises are very valuable in making possible many corrective exercises which would not otherwise be possible, and the result of patient and persistent use of the apparatus for this purpose should result in a marked improvement in the posture and carriage of the boys.

The box, the buck and the mats are indispensable in the performance of agility exercises of a type impossible of performance without them.

The greatest contribution which the apparatus has made lies in the stimulation of interest which has been effected. It is now a lesson which is anticipated with very great pleasure by the boys, and a large proportion of them make considerable efforts to provide themselves with suitable slippers and dress in order to get the utmost benefit from the lesson.”

W.T.K.

“The introduction of Swedish apparatus has been very beneficial to the girls. As well as bringing an added interest to the work, it has minimised a tendency to bad positions, improved the spring and balance and has given greater confidence.

Also, it is noteworthy, that the girls realise the importance of wearing suitable uniform. Again, the apparatus encourages a sense of responsibility with regard to care in handling it. I am more than pleased that the apparatus work has been introduced into the school.”

C.T.

“Although the new tables cover a wide field of exercises for a short lesson, it is possible to complete a table in the time allowed (40 mins.), if continuity is thought out.

Rhythmic exercises are a great asset and under a good teacher the class responds willingly with excellent results.

Apparatus work is the most popular side of the work and under proper leadership the class works with keen enthusiasm. This part of the work is chiefly valuable for (1) the mental stimulus it provides, and (2) the undoubtedly beneficial effects which result. Other results are advances in self-confidence and dash.

I have to report that I am indebted to the excellent work of four of my masters who are keen, careful and painstaking.”

R.P.

“The popularity of Physical Training appears to be on the upward trend. This seems largely due to the new syllabus and especially to the apparatus section. As boys and parents are gradually assuming that plimsolls are an essential part of the school equipment, the efficacy of the exercises is becoming more apparent to them. There is an atmosphere of keenness and healthy enjoyment. A point worthy of notice is the growing interest in the older boys in the purposes of the various exercises.”

A.M.

“The changes in Physical Training methods have been welcomed by both teachers and pupils. Boys look forward to a Physical Training lesson, and to miss one is little short of a tragedy.

The boys in the top of the school are in their second year of apparatus work. The general opinion of the staff is that such work cannot fail to have a permanent benefit on the boys. It develops a feeling of confidence in one's self and a sense of physical well-being that no other subject does, and at the same time trains an alertness of mind and body that contributes in no small measure to the right development of character.”

W.B.

